

LORD LOREBURN LETTER CENTER OF DISCUSSION

Irish Tendency Is to Regard Plan for Conference on Question of Home Rule for Ireland as Impracticable and Now Too Late

MR. O'BRIEN SPEAKS

He Believes Meeting Would Reach Agreement While Weighty Liberal Press Organ Sees Good Reason to Consult

LONDON—It is still too early to judge the effects of the remarkable letter which Lord Loreburn contributed yesterday to the Times. It is undoubtedly the center of political consideration today. No paper of a political organization or club in the country is not considering it and weighing its possibilities.

The tendency at first blush is to regard it as impracticable and too late, but it by no means follows that this will be the eventual attitude. One strong note of appreciation comes from William O'Brien as head of "All For Ireland" League and leader of that body of opinion in South Ireland, particularly in Munster, which may be said to combine a blending of nationalism and conservatism.

On hearing of Lord Loreburn's letter Mr. O'Brien immediately telegraphed to the editor of the Times as follows:

"I am absolutely convinced that an unfettered conference such as is proposed will not separate without agreement."

Another striking note is that of the Westminster Gazette, whose opinion is certainly amongst the most weighty in the Liberal press. The Westminster Gazette declares that it must be admitted that Lord Loreburn is right in saying that the Unionists could not go into such a conference pledged to the principle of the present home rule bill, and that it would be a waste of time to hold a conference unless it was admitted that the existing form of government must be altered. The Liberal plan for such a change, it explains, is the present bill, but if the Unionists were to say they would agree to another plan, it might be worth while to consult and see if an agreement by consent could not be reached.

There is no doubt that, coming from Lord Loreburn, known as one of the staunchest home rulers in the kingdom and a man who only a few months ago was lord chancellor and a member of Asquith's cabinet, the proposal has been received with some uneasiness in Nationalist circles in Ireland. Mr. Redmond's party are under no misapprehension as to the difficulties ahead in Ulster if the home rule bill is carried, but they are not less awake to the difficulties which confront them if the policy upon which they have staked their political fortunes is overwhelmed at the last moment.

In these circumstances there is a tendency in Ireland to regard the fate of Lord Loreburn's message as dependent on the Ulster leaders. They have repeatedly declared that they will listen to no tampering with union. It remains to be seen where they could be induced to have part in a conference on which the future government of Ireland could be arranged on a basis satisfactory to all parties.

CONCORD MARKS ITS ANNIVERSARY

CONCORD, Mass.—The two hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of the incorporation of this town will be celebrated here today by the members of the Concord Antiquarian Society, who are to hold a reception this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in the Antiquarian house. The association observes the date each year.

The town was incorporated Sept. 12, 1635, when the woods and forests on all sides of the little village abounded with Indians.

Textile news covering the latest developments in the wool and cotton industries will always be welcome to those interested in these or some related business. Any such person you know would appreciate receiving a copy from you with such news marked.

SITE FOR NEW POSTOFFICE AT FIELDS CORNER



New quarters on Dorchester avenue to replace building at left—Old postoffice just beyond car at right

BAIL CONDITIONS ARE REJECTED BY DUBLIN'S STRIKE LEADER

James Larkin Prefers Remaining in Jail to Accepting Terms Offered, While County Dublin Farmers Cause Stir in Repudiating Agreement to Increase Wages

LONDON—The Monitor's correspondent in Dublin telegraphed this afternoon that Mr. Larkin has been admitted to bail, but later telegraphed that Mr. Larkin had declined the conditions attached to bail, and consequently is still under arrest and the hearing is proceeding. Carters refusing to handle goods were today dismissed by the master carriers with the result that 1000 were affected.

Mr. Partridge, speaking last night at a great meeting in Beresford place, emphasized the fact that no decision come to at a conference could be binding without Mr. Larkin's consent and signature. Working men in Dublin, he declared, could do without the Irish party, but the Irish party could not possibly do without them, and they might as well recognize the fact.

Previous to the meeting Mr. Partridge intimated to the Lord Lieutenant that as one of the accredited leaders of the men he would not be responsible for their future conduct if Mr. Larkin were kept in prison. This was repeated at a great meeting held at Inchicore last night when a resolution was passed protesting against the arrest of labor leaders, and demanding the release of Messrs. Connolly and Larkin.

Supplies at the cattle market have now fallen to about half the usual quantity and there is considerable apprehension amongst buyers, who are evidently alarmed that their shipments will not go through owing to the suspension of the cargo boats of London and Northwestern railway. Most of the cattle sold, however, were shipped by city and Dublin companies' steamers.

Three of these vessels cleared the docks. Further trouble has been caused at the firm of Messrs. Martin owing to their carters having been dismissed for refusing to handle consignments of sets for the tramway company.

The tramway company have decided to take action against the sureties of the men who left their employment without notice.

The most important development of all, however, is the decision of the County Dublin Farmers Association to repudiate their recent agreement with the transport union for increase of wages of laborers by 3 shillings a week.

Nationalists Weakened

According to information received from the Monitor's special Dublin correspondent, the most important aspect of the present labor struggle in its ultimate effect is apparently the inevitable disintegration of the Irish Nationalist party.

Over 75 per cent of the population of this country is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this population has hitherto been the strength of the Nationalists. The agricultural laborer, until recently was entirely unorganized. He voted much as the farmer voted and very much as he was directed.

James Larkin some time ago recognized the helpless condition of the laborer and threw open the doors of the union to him and, according to Mr. Partridge, one of the chief officials of the union, laborers

are flocking to join in such numbers as to render it most difficult to deal with them.

When it is remembered that the Transport and General Workers Union is entirely nonpolitical and nonreligious and that it numbers amongst its most determined foes the official Nationalist party, the effect of the movement can in a measure be understood.

Every man who throws in his lot with the union is a man taken away from the old Nationalist party, as it has been known in Ireland for the last 30 years, and is a man added to that new Nationalist party which stands for freedom of conscience, both in politics and religion.

When this is grasped the covert opposition which the union is meeting at every turn from the church and from the Nationalist party can be understood. This opposition, a foremost union official explained, is never open, but whatever form it takes it is always reducible to one main purpose, that of driving a wedge in between Mr. Larkin and his men.

This, the Monitor's exponent declared, could never be done, because Mr. Larkin's influence depended entirely upon the good he had already accomplished and on the fact that the men had learned that they could rely implicitly on his word.

GREECE HASTENS TO TELL FRANCE OF ITS GRATITUDE

Hellenist Minister in Paris Seeks to Remove Impression Created by Speech of King Constantine to Prussian Generals

FRENCH DISPLEASED

LONDON—The Greek minister in Paris has, of course, with the consent of King Constantine and Venizelos, done his utmost to remove the impression created in France by the unfortunate speech of the King to the Prussian generals. He has at the same time made communication to Le Matin of the same nature, that is, to the effect that the King only stated his admiration for German tactics which have in France many admirers and that this in no way detracts from his gratitude to the French mission.

Le Matin, criticizing the statement, declares that it finds the minister's explanation altogether insufficient and hopes that something more will be done to remove the bad impression before the King comes to Paris. Other papers take a far more serious view of the faux pas more by reason of its supposed ulterior meaning than for anything that was said. Already it is being held as a reason for new military precautions and the lead already given by M. Clemenceau in this respect has been taken up by other papers, including so well known an organ as the Republique Francaise.

The French minister in Paris has received from the government in Athens directions to assure France of the gratitude of Greece and to do everything in his power to remove the misunderstanding which has arisen. Simultaneously the minister of foreign affairs at Athens has assured the French minister in that city of the desire of the whole country to express its good will towards the French people.

The fact, however, that the speech was not published till two days after it was made has not helped to smooth matters, as the French papers, including one of such influence as Le Journal, insist that this shows absolute premeditation of the whole affair.

The incident has brought M. Venizelos hurriedly back to Athens in order to assure the minister there that the sentiments of Greece are unchanged and that the King's speech is in no way to be regarded in the sense which has been attached to it.

A modern three-story brick building, which is to house the new Fields Corner postoffice, will soon be in course of erection on the west side of Dorchester avenue, between Charles and Adams streets. The new structure, which will be built by Mrs. Hannah F. Daly of Jamaica Plain for the postoffice department, will be ready for occupancy on April 1, 1914, under the terms of her agreement with the department.

On the ground floor will be provision for the postoffice itself, while the second floor will be devoted to the clerks and carriers. The latest postoffice appliances will be installed.

The acceptance of Mrs. Daly's proposal by the postoffice department marks the end of a long controversy over the site of the new postoffice, after the department had made a preliminary agreement to continue the use of its quarters at 1436 Dorchester avenue, if they were suitably enlarged.

M'DERMOTT WINS FROM M. J. BRADY IN FINE CONTEST

National Open Champion of 1912 and 1913 Finishes 18-Hole Match With Young Wollaston Player 1 Up

VERY EVEN PLAYING

J. J. McDermott of Atlantic City, national open golf champion of the United States in 1912 and 1913, played a practice match with M. J. Brady of Wollaston this morning over the links of the Country Club at Clyde park, and finished the 18 holes 1 up. It was a great match from beginning to end and was worthy of a much bigger gallery than went round with the players.

McDermott turned in the fine card of 73 for the round and Brady was but one stroke behind the champion. But for a very careless putt at the home hole, McDermott would have had a 72. The best medal card was made by Brady when he came home in 33. This was one better than McDermott did.

It was a very even match in all departments of play. Brady was perhaps slightly better at driving and approaching, but the margin was small indeed. McDermott was slightly better at putting. The cards:

McDermott, out . . . 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—39
Brady, out . . . 5 5 6 4 5 4 4 4 5—41
McDermott, in . . . 2 4 3 3 4 3 3 3—37
Brady, in . . . 2 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—37

The Country Club officials had a large squad of men out on the links getting them in shape for the tournament next week. All of the putting greens were cut and the bunkers touched up.

WOMEN HONORED AT MEETING OF BRITISH SCHOLARS

Association at Birmingham Chooses Miss Ethel Sargeant as President of Botany Section

LONDON—Chief interest in the second day of the British Association in Birmingham was centered in the reading of addresses of various sectional presidents. The address of Principal Griffiths was devoted to a review of education, that of Dr. Baker was concerned entirely with pure mathematics, Sir Richard Temple dealt with anthropology, Professor Wood with agriculture, Professor Dickson with the world's food supply, the Rev. Philip Wicksteed with economics and statistics and Professor Gadow with zoology.

Perhaps the most interesting, however, of the presidential selections was that of Miss Ethel Sargeant as president of the botany section. Miss Sargeant referred in her address to the fact that an innovation had been made for the first time in choosing a woman for the position of president. She went on to deal with the development of botanical embryology during the last half century. Miss Sargeant was, however, not the only lady honored, as the honorary degree of the university was bestowed on Madame Curie.

A. P. GARDNER AND E. C. BENTON OFF ON TRIPS

Candidates for Republican Nomination for Governor Go in Different Directions to Meet Lieutenants and Give Talks

NEW PARTY'S RULES

Accompanied by campaign orators and lieutenants, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner and Col. Everett C. Benton, rival candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, started in opposite directions in automobiles today to hold rallies in different towns and cities of the state.

Congressman Gardner is touring southeastern Massachusetts while Colonel Benton is campaigning through northern Middlesex county.

The congressman was the first away. Among those he carried with him were Capt. E. J. Horton, the Gloucester blacksmith-orator, who has toured with him in his congressional contests; William H. McSweeney of Salem and Representative Clarence Barnes of Mansfield. They are holding open air rallies in Weymouth, Brockton, Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River and Attleboro.

Colonel Benton is not doing so much speaking today as his opponent, but is holding conferences with his lieutenants in northern Middlesex. He is also visiting the Benton Young Men's Republican Clubs in his district. He will make a few speeches during the day at small rallies arranged by the new clubs. His big rallies take place tonight at Bedford and Lowell. He speaks at Bedford at 6 p. m. and in Lowell at 8. The colonel proposes to put in the entire day tomorrow in Middlesex county. Next week he will tour Norfolk and Bristol counties.

"I have toured this state much more thoroughly than most people are aware," said Colonel Benton today, "and as a result I am confident of victory at the primaries. There is a great surprise waiting for any person who thinks Mr. Gardner is to have a walkaway in this race."

The Progressive state committee has voted a number of amendments to its rules. The most important of these is the vote to give voting power to the vice-chairmen of the state committee.

These vice-chairmen, who are nominated by the state committee chairmen and elected by the state convention of the party, are representatives of the various nationalities that contribute to the citizenship of this state.

Heretofore the only duties of the vice-chairmen were to preside in the order of their election over meetings of the state committee in the absence of the chairman.

It also was voted to make all the party nominees for places in the House of Representatives members of the state committee.

Another feature is an amendment to the rules to provide that the authority and powers of the state committee chairman shall be exercised only after due consultation with and the approval of the advisory council, comprised of representatives from the eight council districts.

ARMY AVIATION BILL HELD OVER TO NEXT SESSION

WASHINGTON—The House military affairs committee is taking up again this week the army aviation bill, which it has been considering at intervals for some time. The bill provides for a separate aviation corps in the army, but sentiment in the committee seems to favor continuing this duty under the chief signal officer of the army, with such increases in the personnel as will provide for officers and enlisted men who actually perform aviation service. The purpose of hearings at this session is to perfect the bill in time for the regular session, in December, at which time it will be taken up.

NEW HAVEN BOND HEARING CONTINUED TILL NEXT WEEK

Railroad Has Finished Case Practically—Expert Accountants to Work Meantime on Depreciation Figures—Former Gov. Bulkeley May Be Last Witness

Suspension of the hearings on the petition of the New Haven railroad to issue \$67,552,000 in bonds before the Massachusetts public service commission at the State House was called by Frederick J. Macleod at the conclusion of the session today until Wednesday at 2 p. m. in the offices of the commission at 20 Beacon street.

Time is desired for the expert accountants now going over the books of the New Haven company for the commission, with special reference to the methods of making depreciation charges to report to the board. It is hoped that the desired information will be secured within the period prior to Wednesday.

Bradley Palmer, counsel for the stockholders' protective committee, argued today that under the statutes of this state the commission had no authority to pass upon the issuance of the \$67,

JAPAN DEMANDS PEKING APOLOGY AND INDEMNITIES

Tokyo Also Ready to Protect Its Subjects if Offending Chinese Officers Are Not Reprimanded

LONDON—The Japanese demands against the Peking government have now been formulated. In one sense they are moderate, but in another they involve a most unpalatable thing to the present Chinese government, and that is loss of prestige. They consist of a demand for a personal apology from the Chinese general at Nanking, as well as from Peking itself; also of indemnities for particular outrages and punishment not only of offenders but of Chinese officers responsible for the protection of Japanese subjects.

The government in Tokyo requires that these demands shall be consented to forthwith by Yuan Shih-Kai, and in the event of any hesitation, holds itself at liberty to take such steps as may be deemed necessary for the protection of its subjects and the satisfaction of its claims.

PROFESSOR TAFT HERE ON WAY TO BEVERLY

Prof. William H. Taft, former President of the United States, now of Yale University, arrived in Boston this afternoon from New Haven, accompanied by Mrs. Taft. He is on his way to Beverly for a short season of golf.

MONEY IS ASKED FOR WAKEFIELD PUBLIC BUILDING

WASHINGTON—Representative F. S. Detrick introduced a bill today appropriating \$100,000 for a federal building at Wakefield, Mass. A petition from business men urged the action.

JAMAICA PLAIN PLAYGROUND OPEN

Although late in the season for playground amusements, the Jamaica Plain playground, on Carolina avenue, while not yet completed was opened to the children of the vicinity this week. A large part of the ground has been graded and filled, a tennis court installed and a dozen swings and tilts set up. It is said that this playground is to be named for Governor Foss.

PROF. WELLS FOR URUGUAYAN POST

WASHINGTON—Prof. H. G. Wells of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., was today recommended to Secretary Bryan by Representative Mitchell to be minister to Uruguay.

MRS. S. A. SIMONS TALKS ON SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA

Quiet Work in House Meetings Declared to Have Been Cause of Success of Women of State in Gaining Vote—Effects on Legislation Noted as Beneficial

Mrs. Seward A. Simons, formerly president of the Political Equality League of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been spending the summer in New Hampshire and is in Boston today on the way to speak at the state suffrage association in New York, talking with a representative of the Monitor today said

WILSON AIDES COME TO CONFER ON PATRONAGE

Mr. Tumulty, Secretary McAdoo and Dudley Field Malone Here to Help Decide Differences Over Appointments

PEACE THE OBJECT

Opposition to Mr. Billings as Collector the Principal Obstacle to Be Removed in the Interest of Democratic Harmony

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo are in Massachusetts today with Dudley Field Malone, third assistant secretary of state, trying to adjust the differences between the two factions of the Boston Democracy over the proposed appointment of Edmund Billings as collector of the port.

Mr. Tumulty conferred with Col. E. M. House in Beverly in regard to the proposed appointment, then left for Boston to meet Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and later to leave for New York. Colonel House is a personal friend of the President.

While it was reported that Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Malone were talking over the situation with some of those interested in the proposed appointment Mayor Fitzgerald disclaimed any appointment with either of these men. It was said, however, that Congressman Curley had dissuaded the mayor and other Democratic leaders here from going to Washington today, informing them that the administration officials would be here.

Congressman Murray, who is back in town today, said he rode in the train with President Wilson as far as Philadelphia and that as a result of his talk with the President he felt confident that the nomination of Mr. Billings will not be sent in.

Messrs. McAdoo, Tumulty and Malone came as far as New Haven on the train that was bearing President Wilson to his summer home at Cornish, N. H. At that point the party divided.

The minute it became noised abroad that Mr. Billings was to be selected the Fitzgerald wing of the democracy immediately put forth all their strength to defeat the plan.

Protest after protest was crowded onto the telephone and telegraph wires at Boston yesterday and so great was the cumulative opposition at the other end of the line that President Wilson decided further investigation of the situation was necessary, according to a report received here today from the capital.

The Lomasney-Fitzgerald branch of the party wants Joseph A. Maynard appointed surveyor of the port. Advice from Washington indicate that his appointment to this office is in doubt. It is said that the strong opposition to Mr. Billings' appointment as collector by the Fitzgerald faction is not so much to keep Mr. Billings out of that job as it is to force through the appointment of Mr. Maynard.

that California women have proved themselves worthy of the confidence which the men have placed in them by giving them the vote. "Suffrage," she declared, "has increased comradeship among women and is helping them to be non-partisan. In politics women are going to be fair and just and we are all learning as fast as we can all sides of civic questions."

"In California every little town has a woman's club with a department for the study of public affairs. The benefit of suffrage is that it is making women think."

In the Friday Club of Los Angeles, to which Mrs. Simons belongs, there are 1500 members; in another, known as the Ebell Club, there are 1200 members. Both clubs are branches of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, and both endorsed suffrage before the vote was gained by the California women.

With regard to the campaign there, Mrs. Simons said that women were treated with every courtesy by men, whether they believed in suffrage or not, and the speakers for suffrage were always given respectful attention. "We did not have many street meetings," she explained; "we found that the small meetings in homes, with perhaps 100 persons present, were the most successful, and people were always ready to listen."

Mr. Simons notes that the greatest difference in the state visible since women received the vote is the improved character of the members who went to Legislature and the passing of humanitarian bills which have hitherto been brought up year after year and defeated, among them the bill granting equal guardianship of children.

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Delegates to The Hague Meeting
Express Divergent Views on
M. Vollenhoven's Plan to Pre-
vent Breaking Out of War

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The session on the third day of the peace congress opened at 9 a. m., with M. La Fontaine as president. M. Vollenhoven's project of a world police to enforce peace, introduced by Mr. Tryon was first considered.

The chief points were as follows: That an international court of justice, such as the court of arbitration at The Hague, should possess executive power and be responsible for the carrying out of its decisions through the formation of an international police force under its own flag; that each country should provide a proportionate number of this police force from its military establishment, the number being fixed beforehand.

By its very organization, this police force would become paramount, and would, instead of receiving such a vague mandate as the preservation of universal peace, receive definite instructions from the court on each particular occasion.

The author puts foremost the importance of making a beginning in this matter, for which reason he considers it advisable that only a few questions of undoubted urgency such as concerning the maintenance of neutrality in time of war, should be subjected to this kind of jurisdiction. Afterwards it might be extended to all cases of violation of arbitration decisions and of international treaties of a certain kind. This new organization would be united with the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

Committee Against

The committee appointed to report upon the matter to the congress drew up the following resolution: "The congress is of opinion that the organization of an international police to secure the execution of positive international laws, is not necessary, and does not recommend it."

Prof. Van Vollenhoven said that he was reminded of Spinoza's admonition, not to mock, not to hate, but to understand. Many people do not like his proposal, considering it as the end of pacification, but as a matter of fact, one could not now exactly choose between war and a world peace, but must find a way from one to the other.

At the present time, the only defense against war lay in the maintenance of great armies and fleets. Now if these are to be done away with, an independent power must be created which would offer security alike to all. Universal obligatory arbitration does not offer this security, but only a semblance of it.

A possibility always remains of a great country withdrawing when its own interests are involved. None of the great powers will ever consent to disarmament without a complete understanding that all the other powers will do likewise. Armaments are regarded

as assurances against international house-breaking. This is why international universal arbitration in itself is insufficient. It leaves a gap which the world police would fill.

M. Vollenhoven maintained that his proposal was not antagonistic to arbitration but completed it. The way to world peace is then: First, that existing armies should be formed into an international army; second, the gradual disappearance of national armies; third, the merging of the international army into an ordinary police. The presence of an international army and navy would prove to be a great preventive of war. Great national armies are a mighty temptation. The international police is not a final end but a means toward peace, a scaffolding wherein the world organization is to be built.

The stronger the scaffolding the sooner the building can be completed, and the stronger the building, the sooner the scaffolding will be found superfluous. Arbitration is not the panacea. Such idealism is an obstruction to progress. This, he concluded, amidst tremendous applause, is the only way to the foundation of a universal state of justice and harmony.

Mr. Tryon Opposes

Mr. Tryon of Boston, U. S. A. opposed the measure. In the United States, he said, the necessity of a federal power above the states has never been felt, not even in the war between the North and South. Again, the proposal was not in line with the evolution of the peace movement. There had never been any doubt about any state being unwilling to fall in with arbitration. In America every state was obedient to the decisions of the supreme court, even in the Alabama question. Even without international police, the arbitration movement would evolve quite normally and freely.

Mr. Prelocher of London, was of opinion that the influence of women would prove the main factor in procuring world peace. Unlimited suffrage would be a bird in the hand, international police, one in the bush. Mr. Fried of Vienna spoke in favor of the measure, and reminded the assembly that President Roosevelt, Mr. Carnegie, and the King of Italy also approved of it. In China, in Creta and at Skutari an international police force has been formed.

Mgr. Gieswein, papal prelate of Budapest, said that he wished to have a bridge between peace and war, but did not believe in placing exaggerated confidence in the sense of honor of the different nations, and proposed a resolution asking the third peace conference to study this problem of an international police. Clayton Green of London, Dr. Hilsson of Sweden, and Mr. Gobat, director of the Bern bureau, all spoke in favor of the proposal.

M. Gaston Moch of Paris was opposed to it, and declared that Professor Van Vollenhoven tried to combine two incompatible elements, peace and a military force. The comparison between private and public life was not on all fours. The state was an organism of higher order obedient to laws other than those governing the individual. "This nation would defend itself; and 'we knew,' he said, 'from the recent events to what disgusting measures and acts each war must inevitably lead.' What difference did it make if we spoke of war or of the doings of an international police."

Professor Van Eysinger of Holland was of opinion that this congress was not competent to decide the question on such a brief examination. He, together with Mr. Fried, proposed the following resolution: "The World's Congress for Peace is of opinion that the study of the problem of an international police, appearing in 1913 for the first time on the agenda of the congress, must remain on the agenda for the congresses following." This was accepted unanimously.

The next subject discussed was the economic boycott and other pacific sanctions of arbitration decisions. David Starr Jordan of California was opposed to the sanction of any military force as it was exactly what the congress is trying to eliminate. He proposed this resolution: 1. The international bureau of peace shall in each country organize an inquiry as to the possible effects of all kinds of pacific sanctions; 2. The results of this inquiry are to be presented to the next congress; 3. The international bureau of peace shall compose a code of sanctions to arbitration decisions and present it to the next congress.

These resolutions were passed without a dissentient voice, and the sessions adjourned until the following day.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

House in Grosvenor square, London, taken by Dr. Page for the United States Embassy

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR IN HISTORIC LONDON SQUARE

Dr. Page Takes Residence on Thoroughfare Built Early in Eighteenth Century by Sir Richard Grosvenor and on Which Have Resided Distinguished Men

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) LONDON—Dr. Page, the American ambassador to the court of St. James, has just taken No. 6 Grosvenor square as his official residence in London. The house was formerly the property of Earl Howe, and belongs at present to Colonel Granville Smith.

In the square there are already two embassies, the Japanese occupying No. 10, and the Italians No. 20, whilst the Chilean legation is to be found at No. 48. The square itself lies in what is known as Mayfair, the district bounded by Piccadilly, Bond street, Oxford street, and Park lane. It was built early in the eighteenth century by Sir Richard Grosvenor, grand cup bearer at the coronation of George II., and is one of the largest in London, the center being occupied by the usual garden, in which is the pedestal of a statue on which a figure of George I. on horseback once stood. This statue was made by Van Nott, and erected in 1726. Almost immediately after its erection, however, it was destroyed in the night, the blame being attached at the time to the Jacobites.

Sir Richard Grosvenor was almost as great a builder as his contemporary, the Duke of Bedford, and to their efforts London owes many of its innumerable squares. The garden in Grosvenor square was laid out by Kent, but, as a matter of fact, it was never a particularly satisfactory specimen of landscape gardening. The square was the last in London to be lit by oil, for although gas was commonly employed in London after 1807, the oil lamps here were not finally extinguished till 1842. Even today, many of the houses have on their railings the old extinguishers for the flambeaux of the link-boys. The inhabitants of the square clung indeed to the oil lamps almost as determinedly as Londoners of a previous day had opposed the introduction of the oil lamp itself.

The square, of course, in its two centuries of life, has seen a considerable number of famous inhabitants. Here at one time lived Thomas Raikes, a famous bibliophile and a man of caustic wit. Here also lived Alderman Beckford the famous owner of Fonthill abbey. It was in his house in the square that there took place the dinner party when, owing to the price of bread, none was forthcoming for the guests, whereupon, one of them, no less a man than Lord Nelson, called for his own servant, produced a shilling, and sent him out to buy some, remarking that he had fought for his bread and meant to have some.

At No. 23 there lived for several years the Earls of Derby, until they removed to another house in St. James square. At No. 29 the cabinet ministers were engaged to dine with the Earl of Harrowby on that historic Feb. 23 on which the Cato street conspiracy failed. In

the house at the South Audley street corner lived Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the "Great Elchi," the "Third Great Canning" of Tennyson. Amongst the other well-known dwellers in the square have been the lord chancellor, Lord Hardwicke; Lord North, one of George III.'s prime ministers; as well as Thrale, the brewer, Dr. Johnson's friend. The "First Great Canning" lived at No. 10, in company with Lord Granville, afterwards Mr. Gladstone's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The square itself has little history beyond that of the owners of its houses. But the old fortifications of London thrown up by Cromwell ran diagonally across its site, from the mound at its western extremity which has given its name to the present Mount street.

ITALIANS SEEK REPEAL OF TRIESTE EXPULSION ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The order of the governor of the littoral, that all foreigners holding posts in Trieste should be expelled, has caused a strong feeling of grievance in Italy, for numbers of Italians find employment in the Austrian city.

A resolution has been passed by the Nationalist association, declaring that "After the iniquitous and vexatious action against Italian citizens by the authorities of Trieste, which is the most recent of a series of violent blows dealt to the Italians there, this association expects the government to recall the cabinet in Vienna to a fairer treatment of the alliance and of Italy."

Senator Molmenti will appeal to the minister of foreign affairs to take steps to obtain the repeal of the ordinances passed by the governor of Trieste.

FRENCH FRONTIER DEFENSE URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Following upon the alarmist article appearing in the Matin, written by Senator Berenger on the defense of the northeastern frontier of France, intimation has been given to the war office that questions will be asked on the reassembly of the Senate on the condition of the defenses between Maubeuge and Verdun.

In his article, Senator Berenger called attention to the German military preparations near Trier, and the control of the railways through Luxemburg to the French frontier by Germany.

BULGARIA MAY GIVE UP PART OF ADRIANOPLE CITY

Political Situation in Balkans
Said to Give Hope for Peace-
ful Settlement of Differences

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) VIENNA, Austria—There are strong hopes in Vienna that the outstanding differences on the Balkans will be reached very speedily. Every one feels that peace is necessary, not only for the Balkan states themselves, but also for Austria-Hungary, which has suffered almost as much as the warring states themselves, from a financial and commercial point of view.

Thus the assurances, given by Russia, that she does not intend to take any aggressive step in Turkey, are received with the greatest jubilation. This change on the part of Russia is due to German influence. Russia does not care sufficiently for her self-imposed task of carrying out the mandate of the powers, to risk trouble with Germany.

Russia, too, has now awakened to the truth that the Turkish army is in a condition to resist any troops sent to interfere with her project of retaining the fort of Adrianople. A very large expeditionary force would be required to make any effect on the Turks. This would cost money.

Russia is probably not deaf to the hint that Austria-Hungary has left a number of her reservists on the Galician frontier. This, coupled with the fact that she and Germany are on their old footing of intimate friendship, and ready to oppose Russia, hand in hand, may have been a factor in inducing Russia to leave the Turks and Bulgars to settle their own problems. There are several ways in which the present situation may be solved.

It is possible that Bulgaria has been so humiliated that she will make an agreement with Turkey on her own account, leaving Turkey the holy places for which she craves, and receiving the province of Adrianople, with its tobacco regime, the real cause of the trouble. It is believed here that Bulgaria has already put forward a proposition of this nature, and if Turkey is really animated by religious fervor and not by a wish to retain command of the tobacco trade, she will consent to the arrangement, which seems equitable enough.

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MILITARY SERVICE IN AIR INSPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—General Bernard is carrying on a systematic and thorough inspection of all branches of the military air service. His report will be presented to the minister for war before the reassembly of Parliament. It is generally credited that General Bernard will shortly fill the new post of director of military aeronautics.

IRISH HOME RULE BY CONSENT IS URGED BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent letter to the Observer William O'Brien returns to the question of the settlement of the home rule question by consent. Few men doubt, he writes, that had Mr. Redmond exercised his power to add to the constitutional conference three such representatives of Irish opinion as Lord Dunraven, Walter Long, and himself, before there was a breath of passion stirring in Ulster, the entire constitutional machinery of the three kingdoms might have been long ago peaceably adjusted.

It is not, however, he declares, his purpose to mourn for the things of yesterday. The position is that "hic et nunc" even the most hardened of the party wire-pullers on both sides are beginning to see that they are within a few months of a public calamity of the first magnitude, and that neither the Liberals nor the Unionists can avert it by purely partisan tactics.

Mr. O'Brien goes on to point out that it is really the fear of being chargeable with deserting the interests of the Protestant minority, which is the strongest motive of the reluctance of the Unionist leaders to take part in a conference. The effect, however, of such a conference would be, in his opinion, to increase the power and well-being of the Protestant minority in their native

country, far beyond what the imperial Parliament has made it, or can ever make it again.

Under the conditions recognized by the program of "Conference, Conciliation and Consent," the Protestant minority in his opinion would at once leap into a position of unprecedented power as one-third of the Irish Parliament, enjoying the right of direct appeal to the imperial Parliament against any legislation even conceivably opening the door to oppression. Far from an agreed settlement being the disfranchisement of the Protestant population, it would, in Mr. O'Brien's opinion, be their rehabilitation to a degree that no imperial Parliament could ever compass.

"If the government which prevailed on the King to sign the Parliament act," Mr. O'Brien writes in conclusion, "will only call into play his majesty's constitutional power for the present more gracious purpose, I must be excused if I seem to discern in such a course a brighter promise of permanent peace and greatness for our island than even in Mr. Redmond's official announcement, should it prove to be well founded, that his majesty has already consented to pass the government of Ireland bill into law on the 7th of June next."

TRADE IS BROKEN AS REBELLION IN CHINA CONTINUES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PEKING, China—Though there seems very little probability of the rebels becoming sufficiently strong to attack Peking or even to set up another republic of South China, it is becoming apparent that the outbreak will not be so easily suppressed as was at one time thought.

The spirit of revolt continues to display itself in unexpected places, and at present there are several minor battles being fought or about to be fought in widely scattered areas. For instance Szechuan has declared its independence of Peking, and the whole province is in revolt, the capital, Chengtu, alone holding out for the government. Then a few days ago the official who was sent down to take over the control of affairs at Nanking suddenly deserted to the rebels.

On the other hand the Monitor correspondent is told that a rebel leader paid the sum of \$6000 to the loyal defender of the arsenal at Shanghai as the price of its capitulation, but the admiral used the money for government purposes and fought the rebels.

The decisive battle that has been imminent for almost a fortnight has not yet taken place, and it is just possible in view of interrupted railways preventing reinforcements from the north proceeding southwards that, the heavy fighting may be delayed for some time. Meanwhile the country is suffering. Trade is practically at a standstill, and the mercantile classes are faced with heavy losses, amounting in many cases to actual ruin. Refugees are crowding into Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, but Peking retains its normal demeanor.

CHINESE PAPER ACQUITS JAPAN OF COMPLICITY

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—In a recent leading article the China Press deals with the present attitude of Japan towards China. The writer declares that the existence of a secret Japanese movement directed against the existing government of China is really beyond question, and that it is tolerably clear that the headquarters of this movement are in Shanghai.

Claiming considerable insight of matters which circumscribe this possibility, the writer professes himself as inclined to acquit the Japanese government of complicity with anti-government plots in the country, but adds that if Japan as a government can be thus acquitted, Japanese individuals cannot. As far as responsibility, however, is concerned the China Press thinks it would be well if Japan would keep her subjects in China under closer regulation in respect to these activities than has been done in the past, adding that if she fails to do so, she will not escape suspicions and accusations.

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Geo. S. Parker.

PARKER Fountain Pens

You can bank that your fountain will be fit and ready when you want it if it's a Parker. The Parker does not leak or smear the fingers—because of the Lucky Curve. And as a satisfactory writer, it has an enviable record.

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Peace in Balkans Now Called Aim of Various States

PROBLEM SEEN IN ALBANIA AND ISLANDS OF SEA

Future Alone to Show Whether Treaty of Bucharest Will Result in the Lasting Peace for Which Participants Desire

DIPLOMATS PUZZLED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Just 200 years ago, when the famous treaty which ended the war of the Spanish succession was signed at Utrecht, a German wit described it as the treaty of Utrecht.

The treaty of 1713 brought to an end a war which had lasted seven years, and in which practically the whole of Europe had been engaged. The treaty of 1913, the treaty of Bucharest, brings to an end a war in which all Europe has been concerned, though fortunately the struggle itself has been confined to the Balkans. The future alone will show whether it is a treaty of Utrecht or not.

With one accord the belligerents, weary of a strangely futile strife, which has effected nothing save the alienation in a great degree of the sympathies of Europe, are going out of their way to show their willingness to let bygones be bygones. In a country, however, like the Balkan peninsula, where for generations men have made a virtue of the nurture of an animosity, it cannot be said that the future is assured of lasting peace.

Unity Desire Expressed

The speeches at the peace banquet at Bucharest breathed many desires for unity. The covert threat of another war, contained in King Ferdinand's message to his army, may have been, and probably was, but a sop to the chauvinist. The treaty of Bucharest may mark the final stage in the settlement of the Balkan question, which has troubled Europe for 100 years, but those who know the near east best are inclined to say least when it comes to forecasting an event. For the time at any rate there is peace. The powers have abandoned all intention of revising the treaty by which peace has been concluded, and unless something quite unforeseen occurs the whole question, as far as the late allies and Rumania are concerned, will quickly remove itself out of the ambit of international concern and assume a more domestic character.

The moment, however, one passes beyond the frontiers of the five states concerned in the struggle, one is in the midst of international questions of the first importance, and more than usual delicacy. In the west there is Albania, in the south the Aegean Islands and the vast question of Asia Minor, and away to the east there is the Armenian question and Russia. As regards Albania, the great diplomatic fiction every day assumes more definite shape.

The northern frontier is already delimited and although the southern limit of the new state is still unfixed, nevertheless it may be taken that Greece will raise no serious objection to whatever line the powers may ultimately decide to draw. It is, however, to be remembered that the new Albania is a diplomatic fiction, that there is just about as much national consciousness amongst the bitterly hostile tribes which people the country, as there is in Mongolia at the moment.

No Instance in History

History affords no instance of the final success of a diplomatic triumph of the kind. Its moment of greatest fixity has always been its moment of creation. The ink has not been dry many months on the instruments by which it was established before the forces have begun to operate which have ultimately resulted in its overthrow. The treaty of Berlin was full of such fictions. The history of the last 35 years has been, in this regard, the history of their successive overthrow.

It is possible, of course, that the new Albania may create a new precedent, but it must be admitted that the probabilities are all the other way. It is the growing recognition of these probabilities by all the parties concerned, and especially by Greece, which is smoothing the way to a present settlement. It is not the only question in the present struggle which is being settled on a hypothesis which every one recognizes can never become an axiom, and which every one really believes must ultimately be abandoned.

It would seem to be safe to say that the powers really believe in the ultimate survival of the new Albania about as much as they believe in the consolidation of the Ottoman empire in Asia. The measure of this latter conviction may be gauged by the answer of a prominent diplomatist to a question on the subject put to him recently by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He was asked if, in his opinion, Asia Minor would be ultimately partitioned, and he answered cryptically, "Of course."

The question of Armenia, in its international aspect, has been dealt with quite recently in these columns, as has also the great problem in Asia Minor. There remains the question of the islands. And here European diplomacy is faced with one of those problems which ought to be easy of solution, but which conflicting interests, and the necessity of making any solution square with

much that is artificial and temporary, renders strangely difficult. If ethnological considerations alone were to decide their destiny, they would be assigned to Greece without a second thought, and that by common consent. But in this question, as in so many others, it is policy and not ethnology that will decide.

Integrity Maintained

The integrity of Turkey-in-Asia is to be maintained; therefore she must retain possession of the islands along her Aegean coast. She is to be secured in her hold on the Dardanelles, therefore no other power can occupy the islands, which practically command the mouth of the straits. But then there is Italy, and several of the more important islands are in her possession. Under the treaty of Lausanne she is pledged to relinquish possession as soon as Turkey has withdrawn all her troops from Cyrenaica. Sir Edward Grey in his recent statement in the British House of Commons, affirmed his faith in Italy keeping her word. Practically the whole Italian press was warm in its approval of Sir Edward Grey's statement, but the fact remains, that the Lausanne treaty is nearly 12 months old, and the treaty of London over three months old, and Turkish troops are still to be found in Cyrenaica, and in hardly less numbers than they were 12 months ago. The Turco-Arab force is still a very living fact, and the settlement ever pending, but always deferred is the atmosphere which Ottoman diplomacy has ever found most congenial.

All these considerations together may make the question of the islands a more than ordinarily difficult one. As Sir Edward Grey has pointed out, all the powers have come to the "self denying agreement" that no one of their number shall attempt to acquire any one of the islands. For the present such a decision is unquestionably so much to the good, but every day it becomes more abundantly clear that the decision has chiefly been come to because the fate of the islands, on the coast at any rate, is bound up with the fate of Asia Minor, and that Asia Minor, for the time, must be ruled out of discussion and consequently the islands must go to Turkey. As a Balkan diplomatist recently put it: "There are many Alsace Lorraines being created in the near east." The "lost islands" as far as Greece is concerned, are likely indeed to be one of them.

CHESHIRE SCHOOL STRIKE CONTINUES

(Special to the Monitor)
CHESTER, England—The Haslington school strike is still in progress. The reason of the refusal of the children to attend class was the unfair treatment which was alleged had been accorded by the education authorities to the headmaster of the school. The children, who were backed by their parents, formed a procession through the village, and otherwise showed their intention of resisting authority.

At a meeting held recently by the parents, lively speeches were made on the situation, and a resolution was passed expressing dissatisfaction with the explanations of education authorities. It was also resolved to continue the strike and to keep the children from attending other schools for the present.

FRANCE'S MEXICO POLICY DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Temps differs from the other organs of the French press in its reports of the attitude of France toward Mexico. It states that while France has given General Huerta the advice to come to terms with the United States, it has not stated that it approved of the demands of the Washington government. The position of France in the whole affair is identical to that of Great Britain, Germany and Japan. Owing to the recognition which France has given to General Huerta, it will be impossible for her not to receive the Mexican envoy, Señor de la Barra.

SERVICES URGED FOR ULSTER DAY

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Ireland—The secretary of the Ulster Unionist council received a letter recently from Sir Edward Carson, expressing the hope that the clergy of all denominations will hold services on Ulster day, Sept. 28.

"I am confident," Sir Edward Carson writes, "that all Covenanters will be anxious, in this most solemn way, to emphasize the seriousness of their action on the anniversary of the day on which they bound themselves to stand by one another in the crisis with which we are faced."

BRITISH SQUADRON WARMLY GREETED

(Special to the Monitor)
ORAN, Algeria—From Philippeville, the British naval squadron, headed by the battle cruiser Inflexible, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, proceeded to Oran, where the flagship anchored off Mers-el-Kebir.

The same cordiality which marked the reception of the fleet at Philippeville was shown by the population of Oran. The mayor issued a proclamation inviting the people to receive the English bluejackets in a worthy manner; by so doing, he declared, they would perform an act of courtesy and a patriotic duty.

LITTLE SECURITY FOR TRAVEL ON ROADS OF PERSIA

Thoroughfares Policed by Russian Soldiers Said to Be Only Highways in Country Which Afford Protection

ANARCHY DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)
KARACHI, India—A traveler in Persia, recently returned to India, relates in the Pioneer his impressions of the present condition of Persia, gathered on a journey of some 1500 miles in the eastern, northern, central and southwestern parts of that country. The identity of the writer does not appear, but he evidently is thoroughly conversant with the subject, for he portrays the Persian character with remarkable exactness and his remarks on the country generally are set forth with the clearness and accuracy of first-hand knowledge characterized by matured judgment.

The writer describes the present condition of Persia as a whole as "anarchy from one end of the country to the other." Certain parts are comparatively quiet, that is for Persia. Seistan and Kain have not yet been touched by the general unrest, for when he traveled from Nasrabad to Birjand, he required an escort for only four days of the march. Incidentally, the provision of this escort revealed a state of affairs which would be ludicrous in any other country, but which is perfectly natural and normal in Persia.

The Governor of Kain had not a single regular soldier under his command as the central government at Teheran had sent no pay for over a year, and all the men had deserted. The escort was, therefore, provided by the governor out of his own private retinue. The provincial governor is more or less a cipher in the government of his province. The customs and revenue are both in the hands of Belgian officials, and his position is undermined by the intrigues of the kargozar, an official attached to each local government to deal with foreign affairs, such as business with foreign consuls, etc. The kargozar is independent of the governor, and directly responsible to the foreign office at Teheran, and has, therefore, nothing to fear from the governor, and consequently he takes full advantage of his position to intrigue against the governor according to his jealous dictations.

Dual Control Defended

This system of dual control is defended by the central government on the grounds that the local governors cannot be trusted, and that if they were given full powers to indulge in bribery and corruption they would eventually gain such power as to become a serious menace to the supreme authority. Comment is unnecessary, but it might be stated that this atmosphere of distrust pervades every government department in Persia, and saps the authority of every government official.

The comparative peace and security of Seistan and Kain are sometimes disturbed by Baluch and Afghan raids. A notable instance occurred about 18 months ago, when 1200 Baluchis raided and completely looted Neh, a town of about 3000 inhabitants, situated between Birjand and Nasrabad. From Birjand north to Meshed the country is in the same state of comparative tranquillity, but only from the point of view of the occasional traveler. The merchant who continually has caravans passing along the trade routes, and the peasant who is entirely unprotected against the risks of robbery and plunder would naturally take a different view.

The writer says that the three great Russian roads into Persia, (1) Ashkbad to Meshed, (2) Enseli to Teheran, and (3) Julfa to Tabriz, are quite safe, with the exception of an occasional looting of a mail wagon. But this safety is entirely due to the presence of Russian troops on these roads. The other roads within the Russian sphere, which are not policed by Russian troops, are just as insecure as anywhere else in Persia. On arrival at Meshed the writer intended proceeding to Teheran via Sabzevar and Shahrud, but was compelled to make a long detour via Transcaspien and the Caspian owing to all the other routes being closed by Turkoman raids. Western Persia, including Hamadan, Kermanshah, etc., is very much disturbed down to Dizful. South of Dizful the country is quiet for Persia.

Robber Polices Route

The main Teheran-Ispahan route, which the writer traversed last March, is under the protection of a notorious robber, one Naib Hossain, who, in the past was most active in rendering it insecure. He was so consistently successful in his raids that the Persian government, in accordance with their usual policy, bought him out by subsidizing him to protect the road, and he has remained its guardian ever since. He will continue to act in that capacity so long as he thinks that his legal gains exceed his illegal ones.

The Lynch road from Ispahan to Ahwaz has been the only comparatively safe road in southern Persia for a long time, but even that is losing its degree of security. By an agreement with Messrs. Lynch Brothers, the Bakhtiari are allowed to take toll of the caravans in return for securing their safe passage to and fro. This arrangement has worked fairly well until lately, when the repre-

sentatives of the tribe were gently pushed out of the government at Teheran, and have, in consequence, lost influence with their people.

Internal dissensions have sprung up, splitting up the tribe into several factions, and this has given the Kughelusi an opportunity of getting in on the Ahwaz road which they have since been looting extensively. Last spring the Persian government, under pressure from the British foreign office, arranged with the Bakhtiari chiefs to send an expedition against the Kughelusi.

The writer was in Ispahan when the expedition was in progress, and according to the Persian officials there, as well as the bazaar gossip, the Bakhtiari were carrying all before them. They had defeated the rebel tribesmen repeatedly in open fight, had taken many prisoners, captured their forts, and received complete submission from all their chiefs.

Shortly after, the writer proceeded on his journey to Ahwaz, and the nearer he got to the region in which the expedition was operating, the more conflicting grew the reports about the Bakhtiari successes. He met Bakhtiari tribesmen of the expeditionary force, returning to their homes, who acknowledged that little or nothing had been accomplished, and before he left the country he had absolute and incontrovertible evidence that not only had nothing been accomplished by the Bakhtiari, but the Kughelusi had on the contrary chastised the expedition pretty severely.

Persian Optimism

The Persian official report was published to the world in Reuter's telegrams, but it is doubtful if that report deceived anyone who took the slightest interest in Persian affairs. The writer terms this method of converting defeats into brilliant victories, "Persian official optimism."

He refers to the despatch of the Central India Horse to Persia, and their subsequent withdrawal, and considers that the former was a grave mistake. The force was too small to be of any use, and its presence was only a constant source of irritation to the surrounding tribes. He attributes their successful withdrawal to the military instincts of the regiment, and to good fortune. He conversed with many Persians on this subject, and they all expressed their view of the whole incident somewhat to the following effect: "These British were always talking of bringing their troops in, of beating our tribesmen, of bringing law and order to the country, and so forth. Well, they brought their troops in, they brought only one regiment, it is true, but that was because they were afraid of bringing in any more. If they brought in any more, they knew that our tribesmen would get really angry, would all combine together and kill every man of them. Well, and what this regiment do? It did nothing. It sat in Shiraz, and whenever it came out our tribesmen attacked it and drove it back. Our tribesmen also killed one of their officers and many of their men."

"Then the British government got really frightened. It saw that we did not mean to have any foreign soldiers on our soil. But how was it going to get the troops alive out of the country? Surely the Kashgais would fall upon them and destroy them when marching down Bushire. So the British government gave large sums of money to all the tribes along the Bushire-Shiraz road, and promised them still more if only they would give them a free passage. And that is how the regiment got down to Bushire without being molested. But the British government had better not send any more troops. Next time we will not take money, but blood."

In vain the writer stated and restated the British point of view, but could make no impression on his hearers. The only difference in the reception of these statements was that sometimes they were received with polite incredulity, and sometimes with impolite.

WHEAT ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA SHOW LARGE INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Aus.—Arrivals of wheat and flour by rail for the week ending July 19 compare with the corresponding week of last year as under:

	Wheat, bags	Flour, bags
1913	24,332	12,409
1912	21,024	11,203

Arrivals of butter from the country showed an increase of 619 cases as compared with the previous week, and of 3595 cases as compared with the corresponding week of 1912. In fruit, 18,164 cases arrived by rail, as compared with 11,663 cases in the corresponding week of last year.

MANY BARCELONA STRIKERS RETURN

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—A further stage in the labor dispute at Barcelona and other towns in Spain has been reached in the publication of a government decree providing for a maximum of sixty hours' work per week. Heavy fines will be imposed on employers who disobey the new regulations and the money thus obtained will form a workmen's benefit fund.

Many of the strikers have resumed work since the publication of the government decree, but a section has decided to continue their "down tool" policy until they obtain a nine-hour working day. The woman textile workers at Valencia have decided to stop work until all those who have been imprisoned in connection with the strike have been released.

AUTONOMY PLANS FOR CATALONIANS TOLD BY SENATOR

Former Mayor of Barcelona Says Anarchistic Movement Is Entirely Independent

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—A Spanish senator, the Marquis of Mariano, a supporter of the Romanones cabinet, who has been twice mayor of Barcelona, gave his opinion recently to a correspondent of the Temps on the subject of the anarchist movement in Catalonia.

He affirmed that it was quite independent of the Catalan aspirations towards autonomy, and that anarchist activity seemed to preponderate in Catalonia solely on account of the greater density of its population compared with that of the other Spanish provinces. Barcelona was of easy access to anarchists, being only a three-hour journey from the French frontier.

Turning to the question of Catalan autonomy, M. de Mariano said that the desire of the inhabitants for self-administration by means of a general council with a membership composed of delegates from the four districts which constituted the province, and with a separate budget to that of the rest of Spain. The council would be responsible for all public work, education and charity organization.

Though the other Spanish provinces did not favor Catalan aspirations, said M. de Mariano, the Spanish government to a certain extent recognized their legitimate nature. This had been shown by its decision to grant the four local councils the right to unite and form a single council for the administration of Catalan public works. Public opinion in the province at the present time was in favor of the peaceful introduction of the desired reforms.

NEW SOUTH WALES TO OPEN 14,213,700 ACRES OF LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The premier of New South Wales, Mr. Holman, made an important speech recently regarding the government's intention in making land available for closer settlement.

He said that when the government came into office, instead of paying millions for the resumption of private estates for closer settlement, they decided to devote themselves to making available the crown lands of the state. Two million acres of reserves had already been made available for settlement and taken up. Another 4,500,000 acres of crown land would be made available for settlement with the least possible delay, and linked up by railway as soon as the necessary authority for construction had been obtained from Parliament.

Mr. Holman estimated that in all there was a total of 14,213,700 acres of crown land, which the government looked forward to making available for selection.

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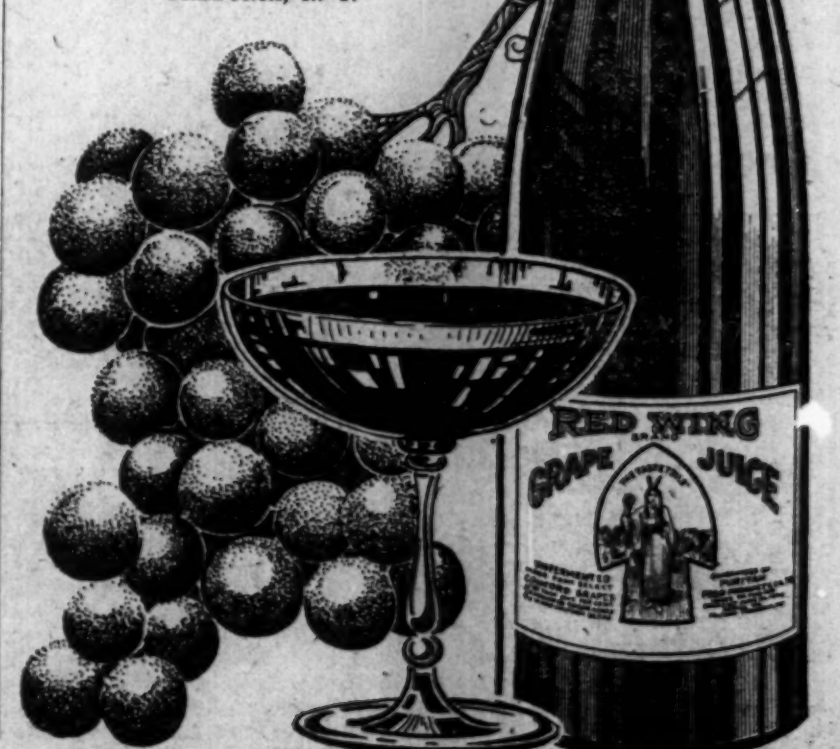
That is what Red Wing Grape Juice is. The pure juice from the hearts of selected grapes. The first free flow of delicious juice, not the heavy, more sedimentary extract of tissue and skins. That is why it possesses the unusual flavor and clarity—the tempting ruby color. No water, preservatives or coloring matter used.

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Historic Chattanooga Is Trade Center

Tennessee City, Which Was Straggling Village in the Sixties, Now Place of More Than Three Hundred Manufactories

HOME OF ARMY POST

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—On the southern bank of the Tennessee river in Hamilton county, Tennessee, at the mouth of the valley formed by Missionary ridge on the east and Lookout mountain on the west, rising 1700 feet above the river, lies the city of Chattanooga.

In May of this year more than a hundred thousand Confederate veterans and visitors commemorated here the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, and again at the present time the Grand Army of the Republic is holding its forty-seventh annual reunion. From railway estimates 150,000 visitors at least are now being cared for by the southern city.

The site of the city was known formerly as Ross' Landing, and after the removal of the Cherokee Indians, which followed the treaty of 1835, the village became an important trading point on account of the navigable river and peculiar location which made it the natural entry for a large territory to the south. A postoffice was established in 1837 and in 1838 the name was changed to Chattanooga, the meaning of which is lost.

When the civil war began, Chattanooga was little more than a straggling village. After the battle of Shiloh it became an important point to the Confederate forces.

Notwithstanding its favorable location for a great city, the town had a very slow growth up to 1880 during which year many enterprises were started. In 1887 the investment of eastern capital gave all business here a permanent foundation.

The government purchased the site of the battle of Chickamauga for a national park, and the state and federal governments have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in erecting monuments commemorating the soldiers who fought there in 1863. Here it was that more than 60,000 men were encamped during the Spanish war. Other national parks are located on Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge. The numerous battles fought here make this city one of great historic interest and the mountains furnish wonderful scenery.

Chattanooga is now a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants, primarily a manufacturing center, with more than 300 factories, making nearly a thousand different articles. Two water-power plants, costing \$10,000,000, furnish manufacturing with electricity and the city with light, besides operating more than 70 miles of electric railway. Nine trunk lines connect Chattanooga with the outside world and the Tennessee river is navigable from Knoxville to the Ohio.

One of the finest army posts in the country, and the only brigade post in the South, has been established at the entrance to Chickamauga park. Here 77 buildings are located to accommodate 5000 men.

The city is a wholesale point for all lines of trade, and has extensive retail establishments, has 50 miles of beautiful streets, and more than 80 miles of sewers.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ACTION DEFERRED

WASHINGTON—So diversified and intricate was the character of 17 bids submitted to the commission for the construction of the \$2,000,000 memorial to be erected here on the banks of the Potomac river, the commission has deferred action upon all the proposals until Sept. 25.

The lowest bid for the superstructure, exclusive of the statue of Lincoln and the decorative work, was \$1,494,000.

The commissioners consider all the bids high. It was pointed out that if any of the proposals were accepted it would be difficult to complete the memorial within the \$2,000,000 authorized by Congress.

OHIO PRODUCES MOST POTTERY

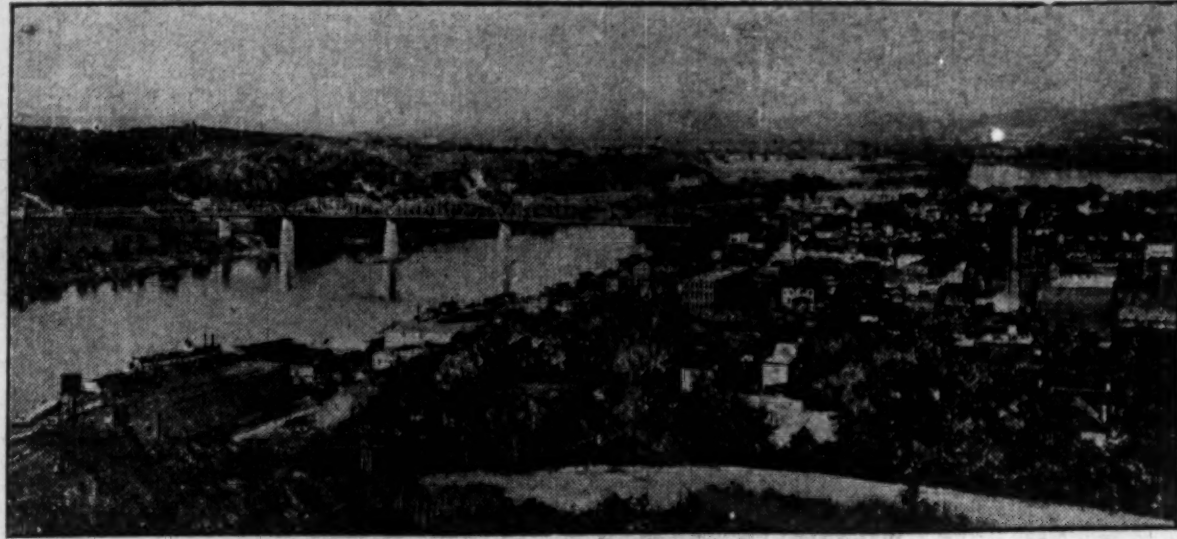
WASHINGTON—The United States produced pottery during 1912 to the value of \$36,504,164, according to figures announced by the United States geological survey. Ohio, according to today's report, was by far the largest producer of all the states during the year 1912.

Ohio was credited with pottery production valued at \$15,508,735. New Jersey was second with pottery valued at \$8,000,000 and the next six states produced pottery valued at more than \$1,000,000.

STUDENT PARTY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Delegates to the international students congress now touring the United States are in Washington today and are to stay until Sept. 15 to study the system of federal government.

The visitors are being entertained by the American Peace Society and the Pan-American Union. Later they will visit New York and Philadelphia.



(Copyright 1912 by Geo. H. Chase)

View shows attractive bridge over the Tennessee river in one district of Chattanooga, Tenn.

LINCOLN, NEB., IS WIDELY ACTIVE IN ART AND MUSIC ADVANCEMENT

Frequent Loan Exhibits Given and Progress Seen Toward Permanent Gallery—School Grand Opera Is Late Addition

INTEREST AWAKENED

LINCOLN, Neb.—Lincoln, the center of learning of the state and home of the Nebraska university as well as a number of other colleges and institutions of learning, is making rapid progress in the study of music and art. At present a great deal is being done to interest the public in these two branches of culture.

While art interest has not advanced as rapidly as music, it made a phenomenal growth the past year. The culmination of the work of a band of art lovers was the unveiling of the Lincoln monument a year ago. This statue is considered by many friends of the sculptor, Daniel Chester French, to be his masterpiece and he was sufficiently well pleased with his efforts to be willing to let the verdict remain. The unveiling was attended by thousands of people, with the presence of the sculptor to add interest to the occasion.

Twenty-five years ago a small band of people interested in art formed a club, of which the Nebraska Art Association of several hundred members is the outgrowth. The aim of the organization was to incite an interest in art and eventually establish a school of fine arts in connection with the state university. This hope was realized and this fall the school will start on its second year's work. To first interest the public years ago the association brought each year some celebrated picture to the city, such as Pilsky's "Ten Virgins," "Mozart's Last Hours," and later "Breaking Home Ties."

From one picture a year, there grew an annual exhibit of over one hundred. Each year this loan collection representing the work of the best artists is brought to Lincoln for a stay of several weeks. While the exhibition is in progress talks are given for the benefit of the gallery's visitors several times a week. Throughout the year the art gallery is open to the public.

Here may be found the beginning of a permanent gallery. Fourteen paintings have been purchased, one at a time, by the association. The association and university own 59 casts. Every few weeks a loan collection of copies of masterpieces is brought to the city for the benefit of the public. At this time gallery talks are also given to enable the populace to acquire a better understanding of these pictures. Among the recent collections were the Birge Harrison paintings and the collection of F. Hopkinson Smith. The association endeavors to add annually to the permanent collection of paintings.

The musical atmosphere of the capital

city is pronounced. The public has been inspired to greater love of music through the efforts of five schools of music, the Lincoln Musical College, the University School of Music, the Cotner Conservatory, the Wesleyan Conservatory and



(Photo by Townsend)

MRS. CARRIE B. RAYMOND.
Leader of university chorus, Lincoln, Neb.

the music department of Union College, the total registrations numbering over 1500. During each year these schools give faculty and student recitals for the public. They also present an artist's course of concerts each season. One of the most recent additions is a school for grand opera. The best local talent of the city is enrolled together with a large body of students for the chorus work. Four operas will be presented this year, celebrities from abroad coming to take the leading parts.

The pioneers, however, who shouldered the responsibility of bringing artists to the city was the Matinee Musical, a study club composed of active musicians and music lovers, numbering over 300. This club has done much to further special interest in music. Its student classes have brought together the younger musicians of the city, and its programs are in themselves of a high order of excellence. It was of this club that the late James Canfield of New York said in an address: "It is the best musical club I've ever known." Its members have received marked recognition at home and abroad.

The present interest in music is the result of organized work. During the winter Sunday concerts were given at the city auditorium. When the season advanced public concerts were given by the Nebraska state band Sunday even-

ings at the capitol grounds. Fortnightly concerts are also arranged for at City park, under the supervision of the park board. Two symphony orchestras will add zest to musical interest another season. Two smaller study clubs make a detailed study of music in every phase and present fortnightly concerts for their own benefit and several times a year arrange programs to which the public is invited. In addition to the various schools of music and study clubs there are many private teachers as well as organized musical societies, such as the oratorio societies, choruses, hands and orchestras all of which give the public the benefit of their labors.

The largest oratorio society is the St. Paul Oratorio Society of 200 members who annually present the three famous oratorios. All are free to the public, the leader himself refusing any remuneration for his work. The largest chorus is the university chorus of several hundred members, under the direction of Miss Carrie B. Raymond, one of the best woman conductors in the United States. This band of singers presents the works of the best composers at the annual May festival given during commencement week at the Nebraska university.



H. C. PROBASCO

Director St. Paul Oratorio Society, Lincoln organization

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

TO THE POET

Oh, poet! why give all your praise
To roses red and purple lilies,
And poppies of the flames' warm rays,
And violets blue and daffodilies,
When other things, you must confess,
There are that so deserve to share it—
The bean, potato, parsnip, cress,
The beet, the onion and the carrot!

It's well your sonnets to bestow
On lark and nightingale and linnet,
On wren and veery, yet I know
If you will pause and think a minute
You'll recollect the barnyard hen
And all her gifts—don't dare to scoff
her—
And for her lay you'll straightway pen
For her the best lay you can offer.

AMATEUR REHEARSALS

"What do you think of Whichever's
attempt at being a comedian?"
"Well, it seems to me that his efforts
are not to be laughed at."

The present extra session of Congress
promises to be true to name not only in
length but in the amount and importance
of work accomplished.

"And what is so rare as a day in June?"
A September night with a harvest moon.

"Money Talks," and there seems to be
no doubt that it is going to be unusually
loquacious while Congress devotes it-
self to the discussion of the new cur-
rency bill.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—As the population of the country grows from decade to decade, the business of the country increases at least in proportion, and one of the greatest drafts made by business is for transportation.

As the interior waterways have gone out of use, the burden falls on the railroads. While it is the policy of the government, in harmony with the disposition of the people, to keep down the railroads with an iron hand, there should be some regard shown for the necessities of business by asking the railroads to meet those necessities. There has been little railroad expansion in recent years and the car service of the roads has been pushed to the utmost and made to feel its lack of equipment. According to records on the subject of the railroad car supply, at the beginning of 1913 there was a surplus of 30,000, which fell to 20,000, rose to 55,000, dropped to 45,000 and rose again to 65,000, which was the June 15 position. Now in September, the influence of the movement of crops is being felt, and the line is declining toward its usual November depression. Recently published figures show that the net surplus of cars has declined about 10,000 cars from the June figures. The subject of the car service is one of the greatest economic importance to our commerce and industries. According to the reports, during the 16 years, from 1895 to 1910, inclusive, the total supply of cars in the United States increased from 1,200,000 to over 2,100,000, which indicates that by this time there must have been an increase of fully 100 per cent, and this in itself speaks the need for the roads to keep pace with the demands made upon them.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—At a meeting of the National Farmers' Union at Salina, Kan., the price of cotton was fixed at 15 cents, and the members signed a pledge to hold their cotton for that figure. The present price of the staple approximates 12 cents a pound, and at that figure the farmer can make a good profit on his crop and the manufacturer can come out with a dividend. With the raw cotton at 15 cents, however, the manufacturer must necessarily advance his prices or go out of business. In fact 10 cents is a good price for cotton and a price which will enable the farmers and the manufacturers, both to make good, without increasing the cost of the manufactured product to the consumer. The union, it is said, boasts of nearly 2,000,000 members, and if all of them live up to their pledge it means that cotton goods will be much higher this winter, and the prices on cotton goods, unfortunately, affect the class of people least able to afford a higher notch in the cost of living.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The price of government goes up with the cost of food and clothes and the rate of interest. The rapid increase of national taxes has caused anxiety even if it has not been directly felt. Indirect taxes are felt in rise of price of commodities which is usually attributed to general influences. It will be different when we pay \$100,000,000 directly in income tax instead of duties on imports. The increase of state and municipal taxes is felt immediately, but is endured with patience as part of the general rise. Like that, it has two causes—growing extravagance in consumption, as well as rise in the units of taxation. For example, the state and municipal levy in Minneapolis will have to be raised this year far beyond any recent experience by new outlets of expenditure. The state tax was nearly wiped out a few years ago by increase of the gross earnings tax on railroads. Now it has been run up three or four mills by new expenditures for state institutions. The local increase is due to interest on new debt for various public improvements and fixed levies for maintenance of them. These, like the state levies, will be permanent. We cannot have new improvements without paying for them. State, county and city unite in the increase. The case is no different from that of increased cost of living for individuals. Rise of price from pressure of demand on supply causes only part of it. The other part follows increased consumption of necessities or luxuries. The public can have expensive improvements no more than persons can have automobiles without spending more. Taxes go up along with prices and interest. The true remedy lies in a more rational way of living, in the practise of true economy, in correlating one's outgo strictly with one's income. What the American people need above all things is thrift—personal, individual thrift.

ILLINOIS COAL OUTPUT GROWS

CHICAGO—Production of coal in Illinois in 1912 reached the great total of 59,885,225 short tons with a value of \$70,294,338, according to an announcement of E. N. Parker, coal statistician of the United States geological survey.

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MODERN ART SHOWN AT GHENT WORLD'S FAIR

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—Taken in its entirety the exhibit of modern art at the Ghent world's fair is a highly creditable one especially in the Belgian, French and Dutch sections of paintings. Indeed Belgian art, particularly its famous landscape school, is most worthily and interestingly represented.

An attractive group is formed of Belgium's modern masters including such well-known names as Emile Claus, Victor Gilsoul and Albert Baertsoen, each of whom is represented by an intensely interesting collection of his works, canvases which have, in some instances, been seen before but which are thoroughly characteristic of the striking individuality of the artist.

Emile Claus expresses, with a sentimentality distinctly personal, the subtle charm of mystic luminosity in such enchanting poems in color as "Join," "Recolite du Lin" and "Soir d'Ete," while Victor Gilsoul's "Soir en Brabant," which, by the way, is lent by the Luxembourg museum, is undeniably one of the most interesting examples of the landscape painter's skill to be seen in the entire collection.

The pensive and poetic beauty of the old Flemish city is most exquisitely interpreted by Baertsoen in "Le Degel a Gand," "Nuit sur le Canal Gand," and "Reflets Soir Gand." The pigeoned gables of the red-roofed buildings gilded by the setting sun, the ancient medieval towers with their picturesque turrets and battlements mirrored in the sluggish waters of the canal, all find entrancing interpretation in the brush of this talented Ghent painter.

Among the other interesting canvases in this section may be mentioned the work of Camille Wolles, George Buysse, Miss Jenny Montigny, whose garden of begonias is one of the most striking examples of painted light in the exhibit; R. Baseleer, Firmin Baes, Franz Courtens with his charming forest lanes bathed in the glow of the autumn sun, Omer Coppens, Henriette Calais, Anna Boch, whilst Eugene Iones' painting of oysters is masterly.

The modern Dutch school is well represented by a collection of 124 paintings in all, among which are works by Joseph Israels, who exhibits "La Sieste" and "Marchande de Legumes," and Mesdag, who sends two beautiful seascapes, "Après la Tempete" and "Soir a Scheveningen." France, the "bone and sinew" of the Ghent world's fair, has completely dominated the fine arts exhibit and her leading modern masters are creditably represented, while at the same time some of the most flagrant examples of bad painting found in this entire fine arts section are displayed in the French section.

This comprises in all 424 paintings, rather a goodly array and of an unusually high average standard of excellence.

Space would hardly permit a detailed allusion to the many works of interest and merit that are comprised in this brilliant display, but among its numerous contributions are such leaders of French art as Raffaelli, Claude Monet, L'Hermite, Jean Paul Laurens, Gaston La Touche, Henri Gervex, Flameng, Degas, Detaille, Carolus Duran, Bonnat, Bompard and Albert Besnard.

So far as British art is concerned it is not as extensively represented as could be wished, as there are, in all, but 60 paintings. Among these, however, are some extremely interesting examples of the work of England's leading artists both in portraiture and landscape, such as Shannon's striking portrait of Phil May, Sir Alfred East's "Le Vent dans les Arbres," Stanhope Forbes "Pris au Piège," Harrington Mann's "Chemise Bleue"; charming and thoroughly English landscape work by Alfred Parsons; Robinson's "Bateau de Pêcheurs, Chiozzia"; Charles Simm's "La Fete dans l'Isle," Grosvenor Thoms "Crepuscule sur la Riviere" and George F. Watt's portrait of the Rt. Honorable Lord Guithrie.

There is unquestionably a certain seriousness and solidity about this display of English art that is satisfying and strongly in contrast with some of the trivial and apparently aimless exploits found among the exhibits of the other European schools.

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ELKHORN, WIS., HAS ATTRACTIVE SEVEN-ACRE BUR-OAK PARK



Walworth street, looking east to the public school buildings

ELKHORN, Wis.—Elkhorn, the county seat of Walworth county, derives its name from a pair of elk horns fastened to a bur-oak tree on the government trail—so goes the story. It claims the finest park of large bur-oak trees in the state, which covers seven acres in the central part of city, and contains the county buildings. Elkhorn is frequented by tourists and summer resort-

ers; its principal industry is a creamery and condenser. A large agricultural county fair is annually held here. Its schools and library are highly esteemed. It is a city of homes, and the house of a local architect, the interior of which is finished with cypress wood prepared by a process until recently known only to the Japanese, is one now attracting particular attention.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE IS PLANNED FOR MAYOR GAYNOR

Preparations Are in Progress to Honor the Memory of New York City's Executive on Sept. 22 at a Great Gathering

BALTIC NOW IN PORT

NEW YORK—Word was received here late Thursday that the body of William J. Gaynor would be sent to this city on the Cunard steamship Lusitania, sailing Saturday from Liverpool. Preparations are making for a public tribute to be held Sept. 22. The Baltic, on which Mayor Gaynor was at the time he passed away, arrived at Queenstown this morning, according to cable messages received here, and the body of the late mayor will be transhipped at once to Liverpool, accompanied by Rufus Gaynor, one of the sons, who was the only member of the family with Mr. Gaynor.

When William J. Gaynor was admitted to the bar he made this fact also the starting point for a practical, active participation in public affairs. His education, which began at his native place, Whitestown, N. Y., was partly religious and partly secular. When he began the study of law in Utica he devoted himself exclusively to the acquisition of knowledge that would aid him in his career. The study of law was continued in Boston, where he had a room at 90 Waltham street. Mr. Gaynor taught school for a short time and then opened a law office at 8 Pemberton square.

The law office was opened in 1873, but after a year of practice in Boston he went to New York, and after a short time went to reside in Flatbush, then a suburb of Brooklyn, and an office was opened in Brooklyn. Mr. Gaynor's public career began in the little suburb near the ocean.

In his public utterances from the earliest days he made a demand for the enforcement of the law, and in Flatbush he found many drinking places unlicensed, and unaided at first he contended for their regulation under the law. He won support speedily and the law was enforced. This was practically the prelude to his campaign against what was termed "bossism." As the result of his success in Flatbush Mr. Gaynor was elected police commissioner, the first public office he had held.

It was not until 1893 that Mr. Gaynor's work against individual control in politics showed fruit. He was elected to the supreme court by a plurality of 25,000 and the domination of the so-called machine was broken. This victory extended to Coney Island, where being defied by the man in control of local politics, there followed a drastic investigation, court proceedings and imprisonment of the offenders.

Mr. Gaynor was continuously on the bench until elected mayor of New York city in 1900. His decisions were often remarkable for their disregard of precedent.

One of his most famous decisions was that in 1906, when he held that the Coney Island Railroad Company had no right to eject a passenger for not paying a second fare and advised the public not to pay it, and disturbances followed. After two years of litigation the decision was overruled.

At all times Judge Gaynor was known as being caustic in denouncing the action of policemen in what he termed interference with personal liberty, and in many decisions he held that the police had violated their authority.

His most famous police case, however, was in 1909, when he championed the cause of George Duffy, a Brooklyn boy, who could not get his photograph out of the rogues gallery. Judge Gaynor charged Police Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham with persecution. General Bingham's removal followed.

This case figured in Mr. Gaynor's campaign for the mayoralty of New York, which began that fall. His career as mayor bore the imprint of his character in many innovations.

Mayor Gaynor was a writer of many letters and attracted national attention by these and his policies. Mayor Gaynor was twice married, and had nine children. They are Mrs. Henry K. Vint, formerly Miss Edith Gaynor; Mrs. W. Seward Webb Jr., formerly Miss Gertrude Gaynor; Misses Marion, Helen and Ruth Gaynor and Rufus, William, Norman and Joseph Gaynor.

GARDENS JUDGED IN ROSLINDALE

Miss Jeanette R. Taylor of the Stirling street gardens and Miss Lucy Valentine of the Elizabeth Peabody house are going the rounds of the children's gardens in the Roslindale community this afternoon to pass on the merits of the work. The awards will be made on Pierce field tomorrow at 3 p. m., and it is hoped that Representative A. J. Peters will attend and give out the prizes. There will be about 12 money prizes out of the sum of \$35 donated.

BEACHMONT MAN IS RESCUER

Guy D. Fisher of Beachmont rescued Harry H. Butler of Dorchester and John H. Fleming of Boston yesterday when a dory in which they were capsize off Beachmont breakwater. John H. Flynn of Boston, who was also in the dory was lost.

CORNER-STONE OF MASONIC TEMPLE IS LAID TODAY

Grand Lodge Officers Conduct the Ceremonies Attending the Event at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass.—The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple will be laid today. The ceremonies will be conducted by the officers of the most worshipful grand lodge of Massachusetts at 3:30 o'clock. The exercises will start with a hymn, "The Lord Is My Light," sung by the Masonic double quartet, followed by the request of Chairman Herbert B. Bagley of the building committee with a response by Everett C. Benton of Belmont, most worshipful grand master of Massachusetts.

Reading of selections from the scriptures by the grand chaplain will follow, ending with a prayer. Grand Treasurer Rt. Worshipful Charles H. Ramsay, Weymouth, will read a list of the contents in the box next and the application of the jewels to the corner-stone and the box will follow. A libation of corn will be given and the Rev. Dr. Henry Stiles Bradley will deliver the address.

A committee on building consists of Herbert P. Bagley, Fred W. Leavitt and Henry Brannon, under whose direction in conjunction with the architect, George C. Halcott, the construction of the temple was planned and is being executed.

MEDFORD TALKS OF BOND ISSUE FOR CITY HALL

Petitions Circulate Asking That Voters Secure Right to Approve \$225,000 Securities

Petitions are in circulation about Medford asking that the question of a bond issue of \$225,000 for building a new city hall be submitted to the voters at a special election to be held prior to the municipal election in December.

E. E. Elder, city solicitor, will be asked if the question can be placed on the ballot at the state election in October and the question will be taken probably before the election commission for its decision.

The building commission, consisting of Mayor Charles S. Taylor, former Mayor Lewis H. Lovering, Ernest P. Moore, Horace W. Child and Charles H. Parker, has been confirmed by the aldermen by a vote of 13 to 5. The aldermen have selected the Lawrence property bounded by High street, Governors avenue and Bradlee road as the site for the building and the city holds an option of \$38,000 on the property.

PHONE OPERATORS CAST HEAVY VOTE

Results of the special election of officers of the Boston Telephone Operators Union at the Wells Memorial building yesterday are not yet known, the number of ballots cast reaching 1300 or over. The polls were open all day until 11 o'clock last night.

There were two complete tickets, called the "administrative" and "opposition." The administrative ticket was headed by Miss Annie Malloy, who has been president since the union was formed, and Miss Alice A. Whelton, candidate for the opposition. Frank J. McNulty, international president, was assisted at the polls by five members of the international executive board. The winners in the election will probably be announced late this afternoon.

PORT DIRECTORS SEEK NEW BIDS

New bids for dredging at South Boston will be asked for soon by the directors of the port. Bids received Aug. 26 for the dry dock and on Wednesday for the approach channel to the Hamburg-American pier have been rejected. This action was taken at the meeting of the directors Thursday.

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board, sailed today for Europe on the liner Cleveland. He will combine business with his trip which is taken primarily for pleasure. The large steamship companies will be visited by Mr. Bancroft.

NEWSBOYS ARE NOW LEARNING NEW CHILD LABOR REGULATION

Adjustment of the newsboy situation to the new child labor law is resulting in some confusion among the boys and much labor for the department of licensed minors of the public schools, of which Timothy F. Regan is supervisor. Previous to the enactment of this law only boys under 14 years were licensed by the school committee. Boys over that received their licenses from the mayor's office.

This limit has been raised now to 16. Accordingly licenses issued from the city hall to boys under that must be recalled and the boys must get new certificates from the school committee. Previously boys over 14 and high school boys of any age were permitted to sell newspapers on the streets after 9 o'clock at night and also on street cars, while boys under that could sell papers only until 8 o'clock except during the baseball season, when they might sell until 10. Now these privileges are taken from all boys under 16 years of age.

Only those boys who are over 14 and also attending high school are to be

MEXICO TERMS DEPEND UPON THE ELECTIONS

President Wilson Said to Be Willing to Recognize President Other Than Sr. Huerta If Elected Legally Oct. 26

MR. LIND TO REMAIN

WASHINGTON—The fact was made known today that President Wilson will recognize as the constitutional authority of Mexico any government established in that republic by the President to be chosen in the constitutional election set for Oct. 26, provided that election should be fair and free and properly conducted.

That decision is understood to be qualified by the reservation that should Gen. Victoriano Huerta be a candidate for President and be elected, the recognition of his new government, even if established under constitutional forms, may be withheld.

Up to this time the Wilson administration's attitude was supposed to be that recognition would not be given to a government of Mexico established as the result of the election of Oct. 26 unless arrangements were made for a cessation of hostilities in the country, and for the participation of all qualified voters, including those adhering to the constitutionalist or revolutionary cause. The understanding was obtained today through administration sources that, provided the elections were fair and free, they could be confined to that part of Mexico under the control of the Tueristas or federal forces.

President Wilson has been working through John Lind, his special confidential representative in Mexico, for an agreement with the Huerta government for a suspension of hostilities. It was the idea that if the Huerta government consented to that proposal, negotiations would be begun to have the insurgent Mexicans agree to an armistice, so that an election should be held in every part of the republic on Oct. 26.

The constitutionalist leaders have asserted that they would not enter into such an agreement with the de facto government in Mexico City as long as General Huerta remained at its head. It now is apparent that the Wilson administration is going ahead with the Mexican program without consulting the constitutionalists, and that if they desire to participate in the election they must take the initiative in that direction.

There is ample authority for the statement that John Lind is to stay in Mexico until after the presidential election next month, and then a month longer in order to see how the result of the election strikes the Mexican people.

WILLIAMS WILL AWAIT EXECUTOR

When the will of George E. Williams, late of Braintree, and long prominent insurance agent in Boston, was offered for probate in the Norfolk district Thursday Judge Flint held it in abeyance pending agreement between the estate and claimants as to the appointment of executors. Attorneys representing 20 clients with total claims of \$500,000 appeared to contest the appointment of Atherton Hunt of Braintree as the single executor. Judge Flint postponed probate process until the claimants shall present the name of an additional executor.

The claims are being made mostly on notes, said to have been issued by Mr. Williams. Some of them have indorsements, others represent loans obtained on the strength of his good business standing, his income having been \$25,000 annually, it is said.

SPORTSMEN TO HAVE CORN ROAST

LEXINGTON, Mass.—An old-fashioned corn roast and clam bake is to be held by the members of the Middlesex Sportsmen's Association next Tuesday night at the farm of Howard M. Munroe on Lowell street, East Lexington.

TOWN TO HAVE SPECIAL MEETING

CONCORD, Mass.—The board of selectmen has signed the warrant containing four articles for a special town meeting Tuesday night, Sept. 16, in the town hall.

NEWSBOYS ARE NOW LEARNING NEW CHILD LABOR REGULATION

permitted to sell papers after 8 o'clock on any night and then only until 9. The election night privilege is taken from them altogether.

Another feature of the new law is that which places 12 as the age at which a license may be issued. Mr. Regan is spending much time visiting the schools explaining the new law and organizing the boys. The annual election of newsboy captains and lieutenants must be made with the approval of the principals of the schools the boys attend.

Each captain so elected is eligible for the position of judge on the Boston newsboys trial board. All minors licensed by the school committee are eligible to vote. Each school district having 10 or more licensed minors may elect a newsboy captain. Those having 25 or more elect a captain and lieutenant. Those having 50 or more elect a captain and two lieutenants.

The captains elected will meet to elect a chief captain and general secretary on Sept. 27 at school headquarters on Mason street.



Our Boy's SHOP—

is performing a wonderful service in keeping the boys of this city nattily dressed. Our clothes are economical clothes for your boy to wear because they last longer, hold their shape longer, and look spic and span for a longer period than most clothes. After you've seen our qualities and compared them with the prices below, you'll realize the truth of our statement.

NEW COMBINATIONS IN FALL MODELS

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS
The Knife Plaits, Patch Pockets, Yoke and All Around Belts and Two-Button D. B. Suits
Ages 6 to 12 Years

\$5, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$14.00

NORFOLK SUITS
Two Pairs of Knickers
\$5.00 \$8.50

SMALL TOURISTS' OVERCOATS

JUVENILE WOOL SUITS
Russian and Sailor, in all the New Features and Patterns

BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS

HATS and CAPS

The **Continental Clothing House**
Boston's Greatest Clothing Store
651-657 Washington Street, Corner Boylston Street

Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes

KNICKERBOCKERS

CORDUROY SUITS
Two Pairs of Knickers
\$5.45

"THE TEARABOUT"
The Guaranteed Boys' Shoes
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

Stetson Hats

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEYMOUTH

The Rev. Walter H. Commons has resigned the pastorate of the East Weymouth Congregational church, to take effect Nov. 1. Mr. Commons has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational church of Whitinsville, Mass., and will accept.

South Shore commandery K. T. has elected: Eminent commander, Gardner B. P. Barker; generalissimo, Charles G. Jordan; captain-general, Edward B. Pratt; senior warden, Josiah B. Reed; junior warden, L. W. Bates; treasurer, W. Edward Gutterston; recorder, Eben H. Cain; trustee, Josiah B. Reed, three years.

CHELSEA

Selby Hawkins, a resident of this city for 22 years, has been elected president of the Republican city committee, following the resignation of William H. Farnham from that office.

The freshman class at the high school number 257, the total attendance at the school being 520. The total number of pupils at the Williams school is 1987, and beginning Monday six classes will go on half time for lack of room. The Cary school has 522 pupils; the Carter, 664; Bloomingdale, 210; Spencer avenue, 350; Shurtleff, 1857, the total registration being 6496.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The East Bridgewater High School Athletic Association has been reorganized as follows: President, Richard Dunphy; vice-president, James Kavaney; secretary, Miss Marlene Andrews; captain of the baseball team, James Kavaney; manager of the baseball team, Richard Dunphy; treasurer, Principal William J. Nutter. A game has been arranged with the Bridgewater high school team to be played for a silver cup which the grange has offered.

There are 108 students registered at the high school.

ABINGTON

The sophomore class of the high school has elected: President, Roland Ford; vice-president, Miss Florence Martin; secretary, Miss Dorothy Reed; treasurer, Miss Alice Hood.

HOLBROOK

The Winthrop Associates of the Winthrop Congregational church holds its first meeting of the season in the church vestry Monday evening.

MALDEN

Mayer Charles Schumaker has received a petition from the members of the Maplewood New Century Club asking that the city place warning signs for automobiles on all streets leading to the school houses.

Miss Ernestine Barry of 37 Watts street, has been elected instructor in mathematics at the New Britain, Conn., high school. She is a graduate of Malden high school '08, Boston University and Trinity College at Washington.

MELROSE

The rooms of the Melrose Club are being remodeled preparatory to the opening of the club season. The kitchen is being enlarged and some of the rooms will be enlarged by the removal of partitions.

At the Bellevue Golf Club tomorrow the final rounds of the city tennis tournament will be played. There will also be a best ball foursome tournament on the links.

READING

The board of registrars will hold their meeting to register voters for the primaries next Wednesday from 7:30 to 9 p. m., in the town office on Pleasant street.

Miss Florence McKay of this town has been elected teacher of the commercial department of the high school in Baldwinville, Mass.

NEEDHAM

The school committee has appointed Michael H. Fitzgerald of Maple street as janitor of the high school to succeed James F. Galvin, resigned.

The school enrollment shows a gain of 69 over last year to date and a considerable number of additional pupils are expected next week. The enrollment to date is: High school 196, Kimball 378, Avery 317, Elliot 99, Dwight 80, Harris 49, Parker 18, Riverside 18, total 1125.

The selectmen will give a hearing on the relocation of High Rock street tomorrow at 3 p. m.

MAYNARD

At the next meeting of the Etta F. Ray lodge in October an official visitation will be made by the grand officers from Boston, including Mrs. Clark, G. C. of H., and Mrs. Mary Todd, grand recorder.

CITY PLAYGROUND INSTRUCTORS ACT STORIES INDOORS

In playground fashion the young women who have taken charge of the recreation grounds all summer, themselves illustrated songs, dances and stories at a reception to several hundred grown-ups in Curtis hall, the gymnasium of the municipal building in Jamaica Plain, last evening. Dressed in their costumes of white duck they played the games, told stories and acted them out, just as they teach the children to do. A feature of the evening was a game of squash baseball.

The exhibition was under the direction of Nathaniel J. Young, who has charge of the playgrounds, and Miss Donovan, supervisor. It was attended by a large number of school officials.

SAFE PROTECTS MONEY IN FIRE

GLoucester, Mass.—N. M. Johnson's safe protected \$12,000 from loss when his bakery on Washington street was burned this morning. People asleep in adjacent buildings were awakened and got out safely through the smoke.

Two buildings and a stable were destroyed and nearby blocks were damaged, the loss figuring up, according to estimates, to \$35,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN RECEPTION

DURHAM, N. H.—Mrs. E. T. Fairchild, wife of the president of New Hampshire College, and Miss Fairchild have issued cards for a reception to the women members of the undergraduates at the college next Monday. The women of the faculty and wives of the faculty members have been invited to meet the students.

There are 30 women in the entering class this year, almost as many as in the entire four classes a year ago.

President Fairchild recently welcomed the members of the incoming and those of the other classes to the college at the first chapel exercises of the year. President Fairchild introduced to the undergraduates Judge James W. Remick of Concord, who gave a brief address on what the citizen can do for the state.

SOLDIERS HOME AID MEETS

Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth presided at the first meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers Home, Chelsea, yesterday afternoon in the New Century building. Mrs. Annie R. Leighton was appointed secretary pro tem.

Wedding Silver

Table Silver in Refined and Exclusive Patterns

Edward the Seventh Puritan
Paul Revere Louis, the Sixteenth
Royale and Navarre

Mahogany Chests Family Crests
Ciphers Monograms

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO. INC.
511 WASHINGTON STREET.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COCOANUT AS A DINNER DAINTY

Rules for making several desserts

It is a false notion that the delicate flavor of the cocoanut is destroyed by drying, according to a New York Press writer. In reality desiccated cocoanut is quite as delicious in flavor as the fresh cocoanut, although, of course, it is different. But any recipe which calls for fresh cocoanut can be successfully carried out if desiccated cocoanut is used instead.

In the countries where the cocoanut grows, far aloft in a tall, straight palm tree, fresh cocoanut does mean something. One of the nuts, which are borne in bunches sometimes of a hundred under a clump of plume leaves, is picked and opened fresh and the pulp, which is then soft, is eaten with a spoon, much as we eat a grapefruit or orange from the shell.

Cocoanut biscuit, a sort of little macaron, is made in this way, either by desiccated or freshly grated cocoanut: Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, and then beat in half a cupful of powdered sugar. Add two ounces of cocoanut and mix it in gently. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls on sheets of white paper and bake the biscuit in a cool oven for about half an hour. Moisten the paper a little to remove it from the cakes and let them cool before eating them.

Not every one knows how to make good cocoanut custard pie. Any one who follows this recipe carefully will achieve success: Beat three eggs with half a cupful of granulated sugar and two cupfuls of milk. Then add a cupful of grated cocoanut and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Line a pie pan with good paste, fill it with the custard, and bake the pie in a moderate oven until it is firm and brown. This sounds easy, but there is a knack in mixing and cooking the pie that some persons do not understand. It goes without saying that the crust must be tender and flaky.

Cocoanut pound cake is a substantial and at the same time delicate sweet. To make it cream a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add three cupfuls of flour sifted with two level teaspoonfuls of soda, and a cupful of milk. Then add the whites of six eggs, beaten stiffly and then a grated cocoanut. Bake in little cake tins. This amount will make 30 cakes, and the recipe can be halved for a smaller number.

For cocoanut cookies—and they are wonders of crispness and nuttiness—cream four ounces of butter with a cupful of sugar. Add a tablespoonful of milk, half a cupful of grated cocoanut, a beaten egg, a teaspoonful of flour, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. If this amount of flour does not make a batter stiff enough to roll, add more flour. Roll thin, and cut with a cookie cutter. Sprinkle each cookie with sugar and bake brown.

Cocoanut ice cream is unusual, probably because it is not well known; but it is delicious. To make it heat a pound of grated cocoanut in a pint of cream in which a pound of sugar is melted. When this mixture is cold add three pints of cream or rich milk and freeze. This ice cream can be garnished with chopped nuts or with candied cherries when it is served.

ONE WOMAN IN SEVERAL ROLES

Varied according to the time of day

THIS is how one woman played the varied role requisite to contentment on the part of all the members of her household: She was a woman who kept one maid of all work and, therefore, found that much of the actual housework devolved upon her own shoulders.

In the morning she always donned a severely neat cotton frock. It was as simple as a Puritan dame's dress. It fitted well and was always made in a color that suited her. Stiff white muslin turnback collars and cuffs went with it. Her breakfast time mood fitted the morning frock. It inspired the various members of the family to go forth and do their best with the day, says a New York Times writer.

The maid of all work bustled and hurried about in an effort to live up to her mistress' morning expectations. The children got to breakfast promptly and started to school without much prodding on the part of their cotton-frocked mamma. The husband went forth ambitiously to the day's work.

In this practical costume the housewife spent the early morning, and she herself found the dress an incentive to neat, thorough and quick work. Her afternoons were thus left free to devote to herself and her children. With thought of the trim morning housewife far away, she donned a simple afternoon dress, and gave herself up to letter writing, calling, club and society work, and the entertaining of her children. She was the comfortable, happy sort of mother that children love, when they came home from school. They could hardly remember the starched mamma that had sent them off in the morning when they beheld this mamma who was a playfellow and counselor rolled into one.

Her friends found her a charming hostess, with plenty of time for visiting, embroidery or other feminine pastimes; they could not reconcile their afternoon impressions of her with the impressions their morning glimpses of her gave them. When evening came and her husband returned she was attractively dressed in a soft and fashionable frock which in his eyes would have done honor to a drawing room. In the lamplight she was the restful listener, the entertaining companion.

When Saturdays or other holidays came around the husband and children found still another woman. She was dressed in a khaki skirt and a soft silk shirt. She had a sweater tied about her

ably because it is not well known; but it is delicious. To make it heat a pound of grated cocoanut in a pint of cream in which a pound of sugar is melted. When this mixture is cold add three pints of cream or rich milk and freeze. This ice cream can be garnished with chopped nuts or with candied cherries when it is served.

A cocoanut pudding is a bit troublesome to make after this manner, but it is worth the trouble. Grate half a pound of cocoanut, and boil it in a cupful of milk, in a double boiler. While this is cooking, beat two ounces of butter and two tablespoonfuls of sugar until they are creamy; then add the yolks of six eggs, one at a time, and beat them as they are added. Pour this mixture into the cooked cocoanut. Add two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and the whites of three eggs, whipped stiff and light and flavored with a pinch of salt. Pour the pudding into a buttered dish and bake it half an hour. Beat three more egg whites, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to them, and brown them as a meringue, on the pudding.

WORTH KNOWING

A quart of water to each pound of soup meat is the usual proportion in making soup.

Any cold cooked vegetables may be used to make a cream soup or salad, according to the Newark News.

The water in which any vegetables except potatoes or cabbage have been cooked may be used for the basis of a soup or to add to the stock kettle; there is considerable nutriment in it.

Left-over kidney minced and mixed with a little gravy or some tomatoes will be found a welcome addition to the breakfast or luncheon omelet.

Be careful not to keep vegetables in a warm, damp place, else they will surely mold.

The glaze that one sees on well-cooked roasts is best obtained by reducing beef stock by rapid boiling, till it is thick as molasses, and then rubbing over the surface of the roast with it.

TOO HOT OVEN

When cooking pies or cake I use the lower grate of the oven, and if fire seems too hot, I lay the mats of asbestos I have for under kettles, on the top grate to temper the heat, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. A dish of cold water set in the oven will cool it and not cause a cake to fall.

SEEN IN SHOPS

A novel pair of scissors has inches carefully marked along one of the blades. Bags of moire in black, white and colors have letters of artistic design at one corner, or in the center of the front of the bag. The double ruches of damp-proof maline with the velvet banding are welcome dress accessories as the days begin to grow cooler. Semi-circular feeding trays, painted and enameled white with the quaint Dutch figures, delight the small youngsters. Among the handsome lamps are those with bowls of the royal Canton china in the rich greens and reds.—Newark News.

GOOD BREAD

My mother says that in 40 years her brown bread has never failed to receive praise, writes a contributor to the Los Angeles Express. It is made of one quart sour milk, a rounded teaspoonful of salt, two rounded teaspoonfuls of soda, a cupful of molasses, and about eight handfuls of graham flour. A cupful of nuts or raisins makes a good addition. Steam for two hours and bake for 20 minutes.

SERVING BUTTER THE LATEST WAY

As usual when we want something novel and dainty in cooking or in table accessories we turn to our French neighbors for the idea, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. This time it is a device to make the butter for the table into a curl shape.

For this purpose the French have invented a knife-like article with the end of the blade shaped like a hook. This hook is saw-edged. Have ready a bowl containing ice, place the bowl in your lap, place a square pound of butter on a plate on the table in front of you. Plunge the butter curler into hot water and run it over the surface of the butter, moving the knife toward you. The butter will roll into a curl right into the bowl of ice. These butter-curls are quite the latest thing in the serving of butter.

LAMP BRACKETS FOR THE PLANTS

WHEN window space is limited and you do not wish to place pots on the window sill purchase some of the old-time swinging brackets used to hold kerosene lamps against side walls. They may be bought at a hardware store, says the Washington Herald. They are merely rings that turn this way and that from hinges securely fastened in the casings, and into these rings flower pots fit exactly. Two of them on the other, filled with blooming plants or drooping ferns, make a most artistic arrangement, and as they may be turned to catch the changing rays of light the plants develop more symmetrically than house plants usually do. These brackets permit the placing of plants in sunny bay windows when pots upon the sills would be in the way.

NEW VEILS ARE INTERESTING

Imported novelties rather expensive

WITH the coming of autumn and the predicted exclusive reign of the small hat—at least for street wear—the veil comes again into its own. Some devotees, of course, remain true to the veil even in the warmest weather. Some veil-lovers try to get around the fact that veils are uncomfortable by wearing an unusual veil, like the nose veil seen at some of the seaside resorts—a little veil that was lifted from the chin to the nose and tied under the panama hat.

And there are always women ready to take up a fancy, says a New Orleans Picayune writer, no matter how warm the weather, like the mystery veils—heavy veils that showed only the eyes—through a little clearing of transparent net. But most women, devotees to veils though they be, refuse to wear them in the summer. And when summer sanctions the wearing of big hats the veil is forgotten.

Veil weather is coming back again in America, and with it a big showing of interesting weaves and designs on the part of the makers of veils.

The most interesting of the new veils are imported. French women, it is said, are not paying much attention to veils this season, but American women always like them. They are called novelties. Like many new things, this novelty veiling is expensive—partly because it is a novelty and partly because it is well made. The mesh is of rather heavy cotton threads, woven together to form lace-like patterns on various sorts of backgrounds.

Some of the grounds are of almost tulle-like fineness, and some are lined heavily with threads running parallel

COAT LENGTH IS NOT LIMITED

Both long and short garments stylish

SLIGHT variation in the length of the coat frequently stamps it as being strictly up-to-date or one or two seasons old, as the case may be, for usually the length of the coat as set by fashion dictators is exact; but this season one may wear a coat of any length, from the short bolero reaching just to the waist line, to the 40-inch coat, and be strictly in style. Other features may tell the age of a coat, but the length cannot divulge that secret this season.

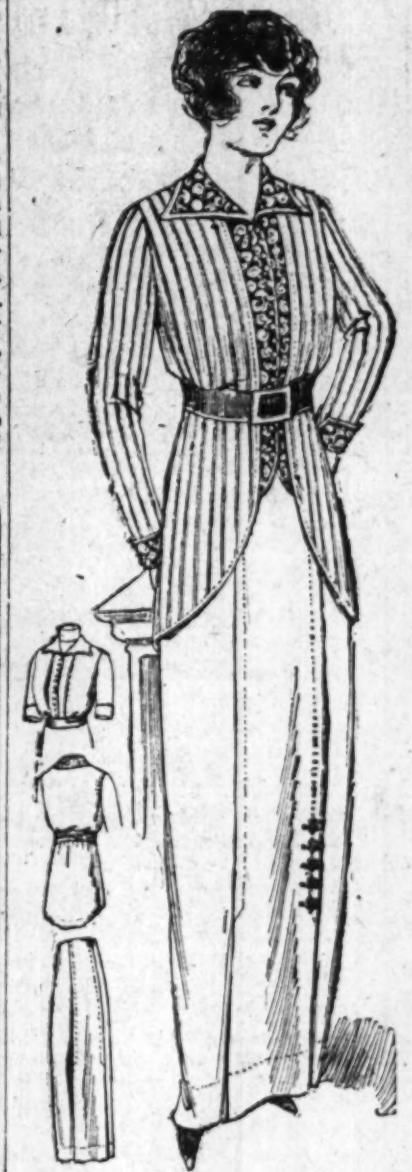
Parisian designers are featuring different lengths, but that brought out by one house is not copied by the others. Each one has taken the initiative in bringing out a length, regardless of that introduced by the others. As an illustration of this are the three quarter length coats brought out by one Paris house and the box coat reaching but three or four inches below the waistline which has been brought out by another.

For the regulation coat of the tailored suit the favored length is from 24 to 26 inches. The short-waisted Empire back effect is seen on many with a flare slightly toward the hips. One designer has made popular a 40-inch coat with a black velvet suit and at the same time he is bringing out a bolero jacket with the velvet suit.

There is almost the same latitude given in the wearing of belts on coats that there is in the length, for on some

SUIT WITH PEPLUM AND VEST

Blouse of striped material and skirt of plain



ONE of the greatest advantages to be found in a costume of this sort is that it gives the impression of a coat when worn upon the street, yet is perfectly appropriate for indoor occasions. It is extremely attractive made in this way with the blouse and peplum of striped material and a skirt of plain, but the model can be used for the gown of one material throughout with equal success.

The autumn is to be a silk season, and there are beautiful silks that can be made up into gowns of this sort. Also one could use a blouse of silk over a skirt of wool, and clever women will be quick to think of its possibilities for remodeling.

For the vest and trimming there are numberless beautiful materials. Brocades and embroideries are good, but there are also plain materials and novelties of many kinds.

For the women to whom the peplum is not adapted, the design in the small view will be welcome. If high neck is wanted, a chemisette can be added. The skirt is in four gores, giving a panel effect at front and at back.

For the medium size the blouse and peplum will require 2½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 30, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 21 inches wide for the trimming; the skirt 5 yards 27, 4 yards 36, 2½ yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern of the blouse (7773) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7784) from 22 to 34 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

USEFUL FROCK

A useful all-around frock for warm fall days is made from one of the new figured crepes, the background of which is dark blue with a close-set, broken figure in purples and blacks. The skirt is simply draped to the left side, and the sash is made of black moire ribbon. The bodice opens at the front, surplice fashion, and is filled in with black net, over which are turned tiny revers of cream batiste embroidery with a square collar of the same at the back. The sleeves reach to the elbow with no easily soiled white ruffle to finish them, but with deep, straight frills of black net with a picot edge. This is a gown that would come in well for a hundred occasions, and in which one would certainly always feel smartly dressed.

BASTING THREAD

Using colored thread for basting is a good idea, especially on white or light material, according to the Ladies Home Journal. Light blue, pink or violet thread is usually on hand, and children will be willing to help you by taking out the basting when they are done in colored thread. Only red thread should be avoided, as a fragment of it overlooked may leave a mark when the garment is laundered.

BUYING HOME FOOD BY WEIGHT

Proposed reform bearing on high cost of living

THE recommendation made by W. S. Haskell, superintendent of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, to the commissioner of the district, that foodstuffs should be bought by weight instead of measure, is one that deserves the attention of every housewife, says the Newark News. Mr. Haskell believes that, this plan adopted, a step of importance will have been taken toward solving the problems of the high cost of living. New York state, in the passage of the Brooks bill, has hit the evil of short or poor weights most effectively. Other states are taking up the matter. In New Jersey, provision is made by law what bushels of certain commodities must weigh.

Should the District of Columbia decide to act on Mr. Haskell's proposals, the effect for uniformity would be felt throughout the country. The idea is to give no opportunity for any variation of weight. What might be legal weight for a bushel of potatoes, say in one state, would perhaps not be legal weight in another. It is said that a bushel of potatoes, or turnips, may weigh anywhere from 42 to 60 pounds, according to how they are packed.

Another commodity which is said to vary greatly in its weight by the bushel, according to how it is packed, is dried peaches. Mr. Haskell is responsible for the statement that a bushel of dried peaches may weigh anywhere from 28 to 40 pounds and yet be a bushel in some states. Coarse salt is still another commodity that, it is claimed, varies in weight from 50 to 85 pounds in a bushel. With a uniform law as to weights and measures, the housewife would know just how much of any particular foodstuff she is getting when making purchases. Today, when buying a dozen eggs, she may get, in real egg value, anywhere from a pound to a pound and a half, according to the size of the eggs. On the other hand, if she bought eggs by the pound, the number would vary, according to their size, but she would be getting in food value what she paid for, namely, a pound of eggs.

FALL BOOTS HIGH

The high boot will be a favorite for fall wear, according to the New Haven Journal Courier. They will have upper parts in a lighter shade of brown suede. For those who favor gray there is a boot with a quarter vamp and French heel in patent leather and the upper in gray silk and the buttons of white pearl.

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BOSTON

GET A CONTRACT WHEN YOU BUY

Failure to do so may cause trouble

BUYING a home or investing in vacant property is usually the most important business deal the majority of people engage in up to the time that the transaction is closed, writes Stanley L. McMichael, secretary of the Cleveland Real Estate Board. Hence it is important that it be conducted in a businesslike way and no openings be left for dissatisfaction on either side.

Real estate agents are just as honest, as a class, as any other group of men. But the dealings are more or less complicated and those who are buying real estate should be careful with whom they do business and how they do business.

There is no investment so secure as the purchase of real estate. Stocks fluctuate in price, mercantile investments depend for success upon proper management but real estate, properly chosen, is always secure and in a city nearly always is increasing steadily in value.

When you buy a house or lot and have certain verbal agreements with the agent, as you are bound to have, see that you get a properly drawn up contract containing all the agreements. At least have a signed letter outlining the exact conditions of the deal before you pay over any money. Do not let some real estate agent tell you about the things you are going to have and turn over your money only to find out later that the promises were lightly made and that he cannot be held to his word. Get it in the bond.

Nail the agent down to a properly drawn contract before you do business. If he is reputable and means well by you, he will grant your request promptly. Failure to get a properly executed contract, containing all of the stipulations verbally agreed upon, should be sufficient cause for breaking off negotiations before proceeding further.

A woman, came into my office during the past week and told of a lot she had purchased several years ago. She understood at the time, from the agent, that sidewalks, sewers and water were to be installed at no expense to her. A few days ago she received a letter from a lawyer stating that the allotment had been turned over to him and that she would be liable for the improvements. There was nothing she could do except pay up or surrender her equity in the lot. She had been paying money on this lot for over three years without even having a contract to show for her interest in the property. It was only another example of the poor business judgment many persons display in buying real estate.

ment many persons display in buying real estate.

Get a contract every time and then if the agent does not live up to his agreement you have a very definite means whereby you can make him abide by it.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED SHRIMPS
THE yolk of two eggs, one teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, half a cup of cream, one bottle of shrimps, some slices of toast. Mix in the chafing dish the yolks of the eggs with the anchovy sauce and cream. Put in the shrimps and let them get thoroughly heated not allowing the eggs to curdle. Serve on strips of toast.—Philadelphia Times.

ICE CREAM PUDDING
One pint milk, six egg yolks, one pint cream, one tablespoonful vanilla, one cup sugar, a pinch of salt. Make a custard of the milk, eggs and sugar; when nearly cold add the salt and cream and freeze. Serve with chocolate sauce.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE
Boil for five minutes one half cup each of sugar and water; stir in four ounces of chocolate, melted, and one half teaspoonful of vanilla. A few minutes before serving add one half cup of cream or milk and serve hot.

CREAMED LOBSTER
Beat the yolks of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of butter until smooth; add a gill of cream; season well with pepper and salt; stir in the finely chopped meat of a freshly boiled lobster; let it simmer for a few minutes and serve hot. Do not let it boil, as that would cook the egg too much.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CREAMED FISH IN SHELLS
Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour, one cup of milk, salt, pepper and paprika to taste. Cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture boils. Remove from fire, add one cup of fish (any leftover fish) free from skin and bones, and one finely chopped hard cooked egg. Fill buttered shells with the mixture, cover with fine cracker crumbs and grated cheese, and bake until delicately browned. Well seasoned mashed potato, piped through a pastry bag and tube, around the edge of the shell makes the dish very much more attractive.—Good Housekeeping.

TO AVOID RUST

To avoid using hooks and eyes that will rust, test them with a magnet. If they can be drawn by the magnet, they contain steel and should not be used on anything that requires laundering.—Washington Herald.

MAY WE HELP YOU TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF

SCHOOLS?

This reference list may contain the name of just the kind of school to which you may desire to send your boy or girl for further or special training. Full information may be had by writing to the Educational Dept. of the Monitor.

It would be a good plan to put a check beside the kind of school listed that you are interested in. Then cut this out and send, with the general location specified.

Academy	College Preparatory	Normal School
Art School	Domestic Science	Private School
Agricultural School	Foreign Schools	Seminary
Boarding School	Musical	Technical School
Business College	Military School	Textile School
		Trade School

Address: The Educational Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Mr. Guernsey Urges Safety for Banks

Congressman Speaking in Currency Debate Declares New England's Interest Demands Caution in Framing of the Law

NOT POLITICAL ISSUE

WASHINGTON—Emphasizing the fact that he was in favor of the general principles of the pending currency bill and expressing a desire to vote for it if certain features which he deemed unnecessary and dangerous could be eliminated, Representative Frank E. Guernsey of Maine, second Republican member of the banking and currency committee, today spoke on the measure.

"Let Congress in providing a currency system keep on the highway of its original purposes to improve our banking system, and prevent panics and keep off the roads of politics and privilege," said Mr. Guernsey.

That the bill as it stands, by the compulsory subscription feature and by permitting the national banks to engage in the savings bank and trust company business, will drive out of business great numbers of country national banks and the mutual savings banks, was predicted by him.

"These savings banks are neighborhood institutions," he said. "They pay no dividends, all the earnings going to the depositors, and it would be unwise to wipe them out. The eleven New England states contain 600 of a total of 630 of these banks in the country. They are maintained by the workers of our New England industries and by the farmers."

"They have \$3,500,000 in deposits and their individual depositors number 8,000,000. The average account is \$459.62. The federal reserve banks proposed with their branches, will have the advantage of exemption from taxation; the savings deposits in mutual savings banks and stock companies of the New England states in 1912 were taxed \$4,715,536 as follows: Maine \$589,987, New Hampshire \$563,505, Vermont \$572,608, Massachusetts \$1,808,462, Rhode Island \$520,720, Connecticut \$660,104."

Mr. Guernsey also asked that the federal reserve board be removed from politics and that the federal guarantee of treasury notes be eliminated as unnecessary.

In the debate on the Glass currency bill last evening, Representative Rogers spoke in criticism of the methods by which the bill was framed. Another feature of the debate was an attack by Representative Prouty on the constitutionality of the bill. Mr. Rogers, in speaking of the methods used by the majority, said:

"There is so much that is wholly admirable in the federal reserve bill to reform our banking and currency system that I do not intend, at least for the present, to criticize the relatively few provisions thereof which seem to me fraught with danger to sound banking methods. I desire at this time to consider an aspect of legislation which has been forced upon the attention of us by the star-chamber methods which have attended the framing of the measure."

"I came to Congress with the idea that all representatives in Congress, like all men, were born free and equal, and, as such, had equal rights, duties and privileges in shaping legislation. But, my observations already have shown me that in the Sixty-third Congress those rights, duties and privileges belong only to the Democratic majority members."

MALDEN TRADE BOARD BEGINS REORGANIZATION

At a meeting of the directors of the Malden Board of Trade this noon a committee was appointed to assist in the work of reorganization of the board which will take place the latter part of the month. Enlarging the scope of the board's work and increasing its membership are the reasons for reorganization, and all of the present officers will tender their resignations at the next regular meeting, to enable the board to start on a new basis.

Albert V. Waeigel will be in active charge of the new committee, which consists of the following members, Representative Alvin E. Bliss, Elmore E. Locke, Marquis M. Converse, T. J. McShane, Alexander Kerr, Walter L. Smith, C. Morris Trelick and Mayor Charles Schumaker.

WIRELESS CHIEF ON INSPECTION

To inspect the wireless system in New England, Louis Krumm, chief of the United States radio service, is now here and in conferences with H. C. Gawler, who is in charge of the federal wireless system in this section of the country.

Chief Inspector Krumm recently returned from a tour of duty in Hawaii. While at Honolulu he talked with the San Francisco station and declared that he could hear more readily across the 2100 miles between the two stations than he could 100 miles away.

DANVERS SCHOOL TO EXHIBIT

DANVERS, Mass.—Work by the manual training classes will be exhibited in the Maple street school building Saturday afternoon and evening. Flowers and vegetables cultivated by the school children, for some 20 prizes of 50 cents each, and bouquets for banners will be shown also.

NEWTON GROUNDS OPENED TO FALL SEASON OF PLAY

Games and Folk Dancing Are Provided for Younger Children, Football for Larger Ones

NEWTON, Mass.—The fall season of the Newton playgrounds will open on Sept. 16. Ernst Hermann, the director, has made the following appointments for instructors on the various grounds: Anburdale, Miss Josephine Heffernan and Ralph Hyatt; Cabot park, Vincent Stuart; Eden avenue, West Newton, Miss Martha Rice; Farlow park, Miss Mildred Burr; Newton Center, Miss Ethel Loring and William H. Crafts; Newton Highlands, Miss Stella Cuddy and Robert P. Barry; Newton Lower Falls, Miss Lorine Reed and John F. Donahue; Newton Upper Falls, Miss Margaret Harding and James Linnehan; Miss Ruth Randlett and Lester M. Lane, Stearns playground and Allison park; Miss Mildred Svenson, Thompsonville; William Dorney, Waban; Harland D. Crowell, West Newton common and Pierce school yard.

The program outlined for the autumn season is for younger children to take part in games and folk dancing, while the older children will have use of the football fields, tennis courts and punch ball courts. Four or five of the playgrounds have been laid out for both rugby and soccer football, but it is only on the Newton Center and Upper Falls grounds that the latter game is played to any great extent.

DANNAT PORTRAIT ON WAY TO BE PUT IN MUSEUM

W. T. Dannat's "Portrait of Eva Haviland," formerly belonging to the Luxembourg in Paris, is expected at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts within a few days, arrangements having been made for bringing it to this country by Jean Guiffrey, curator of paintings at the museum, who has just returned to Boston from Europe. The Boston museum made stipulations for the purchase of the portrait something over a year ago and Mr. Guiffrey's presence in Paris afforded the opportunity for getting the painting safely started for America.

Another art treasure purchased by the museum, now en route to Boston, is a stained glass window executed by John La Farge and showing a design of peonies growing in an open field. The purchase of the window was arranged for previous to Mr. Guiffrey's trip, but he himself made the purchase of Turner's "Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen," which has already been received at the museum and hung in the director's room.

Mr. Guiffrey announces that M. Paul Vitry, assistant curator of the Louvre, is coming to America under the auspices of the Federation de l'Alliance Francaise to deliver a series of lectures on phases of modern art. The lectures will be given during November and December in several American cities, including Boston.

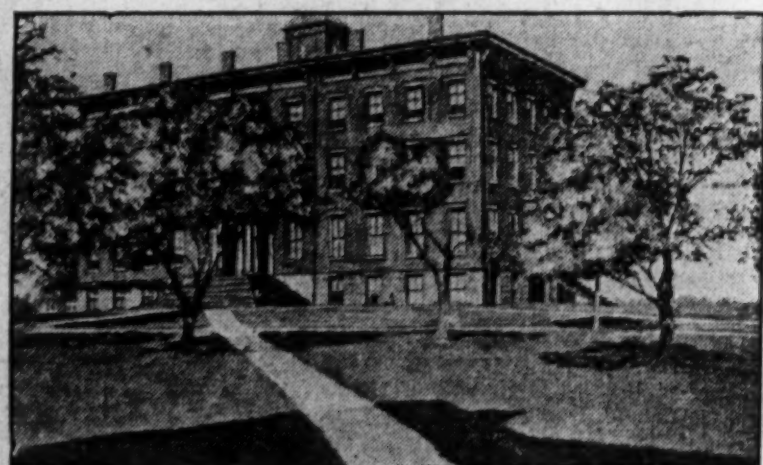
PRESIDENT GOES TO CORNISH HOME

WASHINGTON—President Wilson left last evening for his summer home at Cornish, N. H., for a short vacation. He will stay at least until Tuesday and may extend the visit to a week. With the President went Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, and former Asst.-Surg. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician. He will attend the performance of Percy MacKaye's masque in the interest of bird preservation, in which two of his daughters have parts.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN PARK DAY

NEW YORK—Simultaneous meetings in 50 city parks is the program for Suffrage Park day, to be inaugurated by the woman suffrage party on Saturday, Sept. 20. Distribution of suffrage sunshine—yellow suffrage literature—is included.

COLLEGE FIGURES LARGELY IN ACTIVITY OF CANTON, N. Y.



Richardson hall at St. Lawrence University

CANTON, N. Y.—Canton, a little town in northern New York, is known principally because of St. Lawrence University, which is located here. It is the only college of northern New York and, although small, is thrifty and wide-awake. Richardson hall, shown in the picture above,

SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS LAWS ARE HARD ON A. F. OF L.

WASHINGTON—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, finished two days' testimony before the House lobby committee on Thursday when he warned the manufacturers of the country, defended the legislative activities of the federation and attacked the Sherman antitrust law as applied to labor unions.

He began with a statement that in the United States, there is no feeling between employer and employee.

"The workmen count for nothing in the United States," said he. "It seems to me that a horse is of more value than a human being to our manufacturers."

The manufacturers, he added, opposed all acts of legislation designed to protect the workmen.

Mr. Gompers added to Wednesday's testimony by saying the federation spent about \$1500 in its campaign against the reelection of former Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in 1906. The "lobbying" done by the federation, he thought, was justified and in the open.

DAVID LAMAR ARRESTED

WASHINGTON—David Lamar, under indictment in New York charged with impersonating members of Congress, was arrested here Thursday by order of Attorney-General McReynolds. He gave \$3000 bail. The warrant was issued in New York.

S. S. CLEVELAND TAKES SONDER BOAT SKIPPERS

Three German captains of boats which participated in the sonder races at Marblehead, Otto Kreiger, Kolt Stein and Paul Isen, were among the 180 passengers who sailed today on board the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland. Captain Kier, for Plymouth, Boulogne and Hamburg. Their boats the Whittlesbach, Angela and Scrum were lashed to the main deck. On her passenger list the vessel had 50 first class, 30 cabin, 50 third class and 50 steerage.

W. Starling Burgess of the Burgess-Wright Company was among the saloon passengers. He is going to Aldershot and Farnborough where he will witness the English aeroplane flyers and later go to France to inspect a new type of aeroplane. He said that in about a month's time his factory will deliver four army aeroplanes and four new hydroaeroplanes.

G. A. R. CHIEF DUE AT CHATTANOOGA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic Gen. Alfred B. Beers of Hartford, Conn., will arrive in Chattanooga today for the annual encampment. He will be accompanied by several members of his staff. The arrival of this official party will mark the virtual opening of the reunion, which officially begins Monday.

General Beers will make an inspection tour of the city Saturday, when the arrangements in detail will be shown and explained.

MAYNARD SCHOOLS BREAK RECORD

MAYNARD, Mass.—Francis S. Brick, superintendent of schools, announces a record enrolment of 1056 pupils in the Maynard schools. On account of the new child labor law, it is expected that more than 40 more boys and girls will return to school, bringing the registration up to 1100. The enrolment in the high school alone is 126, with prospects of many more on account of the new labor laws.

The school committee will ask the town for a new high school building on account of the present overcrowded conditions.

WORCESTER HAS GALA OPENING OF NEW HOTEL

Dedication of Bancroft, Costing More Than Million Dollars, Marked by Speeches of Governor Foss and Howard Elliott

LABOR IS SCORED

WORCESTER, Mass.—This city's new \$1,250,000 hotel, the Bancroft, was dedicated Thursday night with a dinner, which more than 700 persons attended. The Worcester Chamber of Commerce, whose members have worked hard to make the new hotel a reality, were the hosts of Gov. Eugene N. Foss, six mayors of Massachusetts cities, Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad; three vice-presidents of the road, Congressman Samuel N. Winslow, and many other prominent persons, both men and women, of Worcester and vicinity.

Among the points emphasized by Governor Foss in his speech were the irregularity of outside banking control of the New England railroads and the methods of unionized railroad employees.

In his address, which he regarded as one of the most important he has ever made, the Governor said:

"New England is in a peculiar geographical position, but is denied her geographical advantages. We must remedy this disadvantage now, because if we do not we may wake when too late to find all our rail and water routes are in the hands of powers entirely outside of New England."

"The purpose of the trunk line investment can be nothing else than the control of traffic. In this way the Boston & Maine railroad, for instance, is prevented from a profitable interchange of traffic with the Canadian railroads, competitors of the trunk lines, which would undoubtedly result in a movement of export grain from the port of Boston."

"It is, in my belief, the same trunk line control which prevents the port of Boston from enjoying the benefit of the lower Baltimore rates on export and import traffic."

"In the recent contest before the interstate commission the Baltimore merchants were backed up by the Baltimore trunk lines, of which the Pennsylvania is one, even to the threat of a rate war if Boston should be given the Baltimore rate."

"At the same time the Boston & Maine failed to back up the Boston merchants, and, instead, deliberately declared itself afraid of a rate war."

"The trunk line interest is wholly against the development of coastwise steamship trade because that means loss of rail haul."

"It was railroad influence which put a quietus on a most deliberate plan for a steamship line to Texas points. The same influence must be expected against future trade through the Panama canal."

"Now, I deem it my duty to point out something more. The bankers and the trunk lines that control the New England transportation system are today interlocked, and in that interlocking there is no voice of New England."

"The so-called Pujo investigating committee at Washington has shown clearly that three financial interests in New York city are the central money power of this country. These interests admit that they work in harmony, do not invade or compete in each other's territory and would not think of so doing."

"I have shown you one of the millstones, now let us consider the other, namely organized labor."

"This, likewise, has no responsibility to the public, the public safety, or of the public's future."

"Outside people who tried to make trouble between my fellow-workers and myself reckoned without their host. The men I employed who did not wish to work were allowed a vacation as long as they liked. They were not disturbed in their houses; my business was never closed, but moved steadily forward. In due time the men came back to work."

President Elliott said: "Railroad employees and officials," he said, "are the same as people in any other walk of life. They are all trying manfully to do their duty. They make mistakes, as all people do. But it is well for the people to realize that the welfare of New England and the prosperity of the railroads are interlocked. They must go hand in hand. If the railroads go to pieces they no longer make the improvements which will tend to serve the best interests and developments of the section."

"I wish to make one or two statements, not in an argumentative manner, but merely as matters of information. A considerable majority of the board of directors of the New Haven road live in New England and many of them are New England men."

"All but one of the Boston & Maine directors live in New England, and all of the directors of the Maine Central are in New England. I have recently been called to this part of the country and though a native of New York, my sympathies are in New England."

Mr. Elliott added that the interstate commerce commission has passed mandatory rates opening up routes to the West and into Canada for trade.

PRIVATE PLANT ELIMINATION IS ENGINEERS' TOPIC

Metropolitan Delegates Report Inroads of Competition in Cities Affecting Employment

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—One of the most interesting matters to come before the National Association of Stationary Engineers' convention has to do with the elimination of small light and heating plants in large cities. The matter was of peculiar interest to the delegates from New York city, who have been working for years to defeat the New York General Lighting Company in its efforts to invade the field of private plants. Distance covered by the delegates attending the convention was 365,865 miles, figuring \$18,293.95, a convention record.

INSULAR NAVAL STATION POLICY IS CRYSTALLIZED

WASHINGTON—Army and navy opinion is being crystallized regarding a line of policy to govern the insular naval stations of the United States, and this crystallization will take the form of specific recommendations to Congress during the next session. Both Congress and the two departments named are looking with increased favor upon the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, and it is probable that some special provision will be made next winter to put that establishment on a satisfactory working basis. The purpose is to build it up so that it will be an important subsidiary base.

It is doubtful if any effort will be made to improve or increase the naval repair facilities at Manila. The theory back of this policy is founded on the difficulty of adequately defending Philippine naval bases against the attack of an enemy.

Pearl harbor, it is generally understood, will continue to be the object of liberal appropriations, in spite of the experience with the big dry dock, which has raised the question of changing its site or of installing a floating structure.

INSURANCE RATE ADJUSTMENT FOR WORKMEN VOTED

Reporting on a year's operation of the workmen's compensation act, Commissioner Hapdon notes that up to Dec. 31, 1912, 23 authorized companies transacting workmen's compensation insurance had filed returns showing aggregate earned premiums on Massachusetts business amounting to \$2,185,400. The losses incurred amounted to \$749,569, and this shows, the commissioner declares, that the rates were excessive.

CONG. WILDER PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON—William Henry Wilder, representative in Congress of the third Massachusetts district, has passed away here. He was a native of Belfast, Me., in 1855. As a Republican he was reelected to the Sixty-third Congress after serving in the Sixty-second.

Starting as proprietor of a small paint store in Gardner he branched out in decorating and paperhanging and oil stove manufacture. The Wilder Industries, Inc., until recently, included the Boynton, Plummer Company, Worcester; the Hodgson Portable House Company, Dover; the Meals Printing Company, and oil stove plants in Gardner and Florence. During his activities as a manufacturer of oil stoves, Congressman Wilder has taken out over 50 patents, covering a period of 25 years, and 13 years ago he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia. He specialized on patent rights.

Senators Lodge, Weeks, Myers, McLean, Walsh and Pittman were today named by the Vice-President to attend the services for Mr. Wilder.

RHODES SCHOLAR JOINS M'GILL

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The Telegraph under date of Charlottetown, P. E. I., says: D. C. Harvey, B. A., Cape Traverse, Rhodes scholar from the island, who was graduated from Oxford this year with honors in modern history, is appointed lecturer on modern history in McGill.

NO STRIKE VOTE TILL TUESDAY

Unless the state board of conciliation and arbitration gets a settlement between 1000 cloak and skirt makers in the North and West Ends and their employers strike action will be taken at a general mass meeting called for Tuesday evening.

ENGLISH TEACHER CHOSEN

PEABODY, Mass.—The school committee has elected Howard W. Robinson of Malden, a graduate of Clark University, and who taught recently in Morris-town, N. J., a teacher of English in the high school.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS COOK BACON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Members of the recently organized Wabanaki circle of Camp Fire girls, under the direction of their guardian, Miss Ellen Farnsworth, will hold their first bacon meeting this afternoon in the fields on Munroe's hill.

Tomorrow—Saturday

Our Store Will Close At

12 O'Clock Noon

As It Has for the Past Three Months

Beginning Monday next, and until further notice, our business hours will be 8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., Saturdays included

Jordan Marsh Company

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

When playing in competitions the advantage of having a good partner cannot be overestimated. By competitions, I mean, of course, medal or bogey play. He would not be your partner but your opponent if it were a knock out. A good partner does not necessarily mean a good player. It is certainly preferable to have a man about one's own handicap or slightly lower but there are plenty of really good players who are not good partners and on the other hand it is often possible to get a long handicap man who is.

The first essential is to choose a man who is congenial. Some players like to make it an ultra serious business, and play round in stony silence, others chatter away incessantly. To the moderate man both extremes are unattractive. He prefers a partner who makes a medal round a quiet pleasure.

There are some individuals who can play a good competition round in unconcern of all around them. They can break a club or lose a ball or let two or three couples come through while they search for a ball without getting upset at all. Such golfers, however, are few and far between. This is proved beyond contradiction by the vast majority who always play miles below their normal form when they take out a card.

"I cannot play a good medal round" is the commonest of all remarks in any club-house. Why do the majority of us nearly always do our worst when playing with a card? Simply because it is a matter of mental concentration.

We do not openly admit it. You can

call it lack of confidence, over anxiety, bad fortune, insufficient experience, or what you like, but it is there just the same. Therefore, I say you must have a good partner, a partner who helps you. A man who is a suitable partner for me probably is unsuitable for you. The talkative man wants a chattering companion, the silent man requires a fellow sphinx, and so on, but in any event you require a partner who is a sportsman, who is considerate and unselfish.

Personally, I like a man not averse to a little quiet conversation between shots. He should be able to keep fairly straight. Nothing is more disturbing than to have to keep searching for balls, and he should play fairly quickly. I am one of the unfortunate majority affected by such things. I do not mind missing a short putt or two, or even starting with an eight and a seven. I can still go on and win if my partner and caddy do not, but I am soon out of it if playing with a man who is unfortunate enough to find all the bad lies and all the bad fortune.

Golf then becomes a bore and I do not care what happens. I have been fortunate enough to find the majority of partners of the other kind. Thorough sportsmen, unselfish, considerate, and real good sorts. The kind of men who play the game according to the spirit as well as the letter of the rules, and when their chance is shook will say, "Never mind me, old man, just keep on and see if you cannot win." The above is contributed by T. W. N. to the World of Golf.

RIVER EXPERTS INSPECT JETTIES AT NEWBURYPORT

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Coming down the river in a power boat, the Merrimack valley waterways board and representatives of the harbor and land commissioners arrived here Thursday afternoon.

Accompanied by Irvin Bease, president of the Newburyport Business Men's Association, they inspected the jetties at the mouth of the river.

Among those in the visiting party were Judge Charles C. Paine, George W. Wood, Lewis R. Hovey, Richard J. McCormick, Andrew B. Sutherland, Edward G. Frothingham, Edward S. Hamlin, Col. John Mills, and William F. Williams.

SETH LOW CHOSEN FIRST ARBITRATOR

NEW YORK—Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, was elected on Thursday chairman of the arbitrators who are to pass upon the wage demands of the trainmen and conductors of the eastern trunk lines. The arbitrators began their sessions at noon in the Manhattan hotel.

A. B. Garretson of the conductors and W. G. Lee of the trainmen made arguments at the afternoon's session.

NATION TO PRINT CROP MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON—Bringing out the first issue the present month, the United States department of agriculture is to publish a magazine for the benefit of farmers.

Entitled the Agricultural Outlook, the publication will contain about 80 pages and will give a review of crop conditions in the various states.

LABOR MEN REJECT SOCIALISM

UTICA, N. Y.—Daniel Harris of Brooklyn was rejected as president and Edward A. Bates secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor Thursday. A resolution to favor socialism was rejected by a large vote.

WAKEFIELD TO SHOW FLOWERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The second annual flower show of the Wakefield Improvement Association will be open Wednesday to all amateur gardeners. Judges and committee: Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, Miss Clara Bownell, Mrs. Mary E. Kirk, President John J. Round and Harry A. Simonds.

STETSON



WE are daily selling Stetsons to men who

want the advantage of complete assortments plus the satisfaction of expert service.

Come in and let us show you our full line of new Fall Stetsons, and if you wish we will be glad to help you select the one block and color best suited to your personality.

\$3.50 \$4 \$5
Everything That's New in Hats,
Open Saturday Evening.

The Continental

CLOTHING HOUSE
Washington, Cor. Boylston St.

Banker F. A. Bemis Tells of Road Bond Conference

(Continued from page one)

told the public service commission that he then considered it a difficult proposition to market and did not want to participate in the underwriting. He said he regarded the situation today as "fairly comfortable."

When the morning session opened, Frederick J. Macleod, the chairman, read a letter from Charles A. Andrews, deputy tax commissioner, correcting minor points in his testimony Thursday and stating that the New Haven owned certain Old Colony railroad shares.

"In interest of our clients," said Mr. Bemis, "my partner and I did not feel like taking more than a small amount." He then felt very doubtful of the success of the undertaking.

If the underwriting were withdrawn, he said, the effect would be very serious. He sketched the financial situation from July to the present date. "He did not feel that the bond issue could be underwritten for less money."

"The feeling today is what we could term fairly comfortable," he said. It was said that Mr. Winsor would probably be called later to testify.

Mr. Bemis testified at the request of Charles F. Choate, Jr., for the road.

Mr. Brown asked the witness to compare the Baltimore underwriting with that of the New Haven, and he replied that they were not comparable except in amounts, for the Baltimore was for \$63,000,000. He said the Baltimore underwriting was a failure. The ending of the Balkan war has made conditions a little better. He did not think the substantial ending of the tariff issue or the Mexican question would have anything to do with the case.

George W. Anderson, one of the commissioners, asked him if it was a bad policy to get many securities of any one road on the market. Mr. Bemis replied that the greater supply affects the demand.

Mr. Robbins, general counsel for the New Haven, then took the stand. He told of conferences with J. P. Morgan and of being told that the only financial plan that was likely to succeed was an underwriting. Lack of success would mean that the New Haven credit would be further impaired, and the financing of the Boston & Maine would be impossible.

It was not until J. P. Morgan & Co. agreed to underwrite the issue at 2½ per cent that its success was considered assured.

In reply to Mr. Jackson he said that the underwriting of 1908 was done without a commission, but the New Haven stock was much more attractive then. This closed the road's case for the time being.

Mr. Jackson, former chairman of the railroad commission and now counsel for former Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut, asked the company about the treasury stock that is not voted.

Mr. Robbins—it is true that there is treasury stock that was not voted at the meeting and does not figure in this matter anyway.

Mr. Jackson—How was it transferred? Mr. Robbins did not know definitely but knew that the company held the stock.

Mr. Jackson then said that in behalf of former Governor Bulkeley, who represents 12,000 shares, he would like Governor Bulkeley to appear after the hearing was resumed and the statistical part ended. All other evidence, he said, that he and his associates wanted in the record is already in and nothing now remains but to argue the case.

Chairman Macleod asked for any other interests represented by counsel.

Mr. Palmer said that unless there is a decision of this board within a given time the underwriters would be released and that would be equivalent to doing nothing at all. Therefore, he proposed that the hearings proceed and the board's accountants make such statistical examination outside. Mr. Palmer said that he did not want to hurry the proceedings unduly, but the company may be put in an embarrassing position if there is any unnecessary delay.

Mr. Macleod—The public has the chance to be heard now. Mr. Palmer if you can propose any way of cutting down the time, we should be very glad.

At today's hearing before the Massachusetts public service commission, held to determine whether or not authority should be given the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to issue \$67,532,000 in convertible debenture bonds, the case of the railroad and the stockholders' protective committee is expected to be completed and the first witnesses for the opposition heard.

Morgan G. Bulkeley, former United States senator from Connecticut and once Governor of that state, is expected to lead the attack. It is possible that William B. Lawrence will be heard, and also that Louis D. Brandeis may take part after all.

In response to the request of Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven, J. P. Morgan & Co. sent him the following telegram late Thursday afternoon, which will be used as testimony by the commissioners:

"New York, Sept. 11, 1913. "Howard Elliott, President N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., Boston, Mass.—Answering your telegram of this date:

"First. Since Nov. 17, 1910, the date of the fiscal agency agreements, we have obtained for the New Haven, the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central for refunding and other purposes sums of money amounting in the aggregate to \$168,627,000. The amount paid by the companies as commissions covering these transactions is \$889,405, being approximately one half of 1 per cent, the total profit to our firms here and abroad being \$443,000, or approximately one quarter

of 1 per cent. The remainder of the commissions was paid to others here and in New England.

"Second. As to our possible profit on the proposed issue of \$67,532,000 debentures: We have retained one-third of the bankers' undertaking originally assumed by ourselves alone. For this our one-third share of the commission for all services of every kind will be \$112,587.

"Further. We have subscribed \$5,000,000 to the syndicate, upon the same terms as every other subscriber including the commission of 2 per cent, or \$100,000. Thus our total possible profit including all commissions is \$212,587, or approximately three-tenths of 1 per cent.

"If the total debenture issue should not be taken, we should be obliged to take our share of the undertaken debentures, with results which cannot now be foreseen.

"J. P. MORGAN & CO."

HARVARD MAN IS ADVISOR ON THE INCOME TAX

Professor Bullock in Conference With Mr. Underwood Says Revenue on Stock Dividends Should Be Collected of Holders

REPORTS AS CHECK

WASHINGTON—Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University has been in conference with Majority Leader Underwood regarding the income tax section of the tariff bill. There is some likelihood that the bill will be modified in conference in accordance with Professor Bullock's recommendations. He believes the tax on stock dividends should be collected from stockholders with a report by the corporation as a check.

At the end of a short afternoon session yesterday the Democrats had completed work on the chemical schedule, and Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons said the progress toward a complete agreement would be speedy and harmonious.

The Democratic conferees will not call the minority members in until they have settled all phases of the tariff dispute. The conference was participated in by Senators Simmons, Williams, Shively and Johnson, and Representatives Underwood, Dixon, Kitchen and Rainey.

Representative Murdock, the Progressive named on the conference committee of the House, appeared early in the afternoon, but when he found the Democrats were working separately on the bill he made no effort to join.

In the first session, the House members yielded to the Senate on the majority of amendments, accepting the Senate lower rates on most of the disputed items. The reductions made by the Senate on coal tar dyes, including alizarin and anthracene, were approved and the Senate's rates on soaps were retained, although the language of the paragraph was changed at the request of House members.

A compromise was made on the item of chlorate of potash, which the House had taxed at one cent a pound, but which had been free-listed in the Senate. It is understood the compromise will be based on practically an even division of the House rate.

The Democratic conferees will meet daily in morning and afternoon sessions and the Republican members probably will not be called in until the latter part of next week.

Senator La Follette intimated that he considered the procedure of the Democrats unusual, in working over the bill without their associates; other members said the method pursued was in line with precedents established in other tariff revisions.

Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons had a long conference with President Wilson over points in the bill to be discussed by the conference. They expect the bill to be in conference 10 days.

Mr. Anderson Resigns

Representative Sidney Anderson of Minnesota, on the floor of the House last evening, resigned from the ways and means committee. In a speech explaining his action, he said:

"I am induced to resign my membership on the committee of ways and means because the rules of this House and the system of legislation in vogue here deprive me of my opportunity for service to the country on that committee and because my continuance on that committee must be construed into an acquiescence in fraud upon those who have a right to believe and do believe that I have had or shall have some part in framing the legislation reported by that committee."

"The rules of the House, written and unwritten, deprive me of my opportunity of service and the system of legislation, visible and invisible, which obtains here strips me of my prerogatives as a representative of the people. If the present system continues, the inevitable result must be that men of industry and ability will no longer seek membership in the House."

OPENING OF WACO LINE PLANNED
DALLAS, Tex.—The News reports that officials of the Southern Traction Company are preparing for the formal opening of the line now being constructed into Waco, definitely set for Oct. 1 by President J. F. Strickland. On Sept. 30 stockholders will be taken over the line.

SUPPLEMENTARY SALARIES OF 'E' OFFICIALS AIRED

Treasurer and Consulting Engineer of Elevated, Witness at Arbitration Hearing, Says He Gets \$6000 From West End

HEARING ADJOURNS

Arguments on the presentation of further statistics as to weekly and monthly payrolls and management expenses of the Boston Elevated Company were made by opposing counsel of the company and the Carmen's Union before the arbitration board at the opening of today's session in Ford hall.

J. Henry Neal, general auditor of the company, was called to testify on the schedules already presented and as to what officials of the Elevated were also employed by the West End Street Railway Company. He said that he believed the treasurer and consulting engineer of the Elevated received additional salaries for work with the West End road, that the latter—Mr. Haultman—had received \$8000 altogether from both companies since 1898.

John P. Feeney, counsel for the union, called attention to the salary of Mr. Haultman as being the only one noticed on the supplementary list of salaries presented yesterday that had been reduced.

Mr. Neal was requested to give the board the names of all those on the Elevated who were receiving salaries for work done outside of their service with that road. Mr. Neal also acknowledged that he knew Prof. Albert S. Ritchey of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and that he receives compensation from the Elevated, and from the Bay State Street Railway Company as a time-table expert. It was learned that Professor Ritchey had been employed by the company since the first of this year at an annual salary of \$2000 to direct the new arrangement of schedules made necessary by changing conditions on the road and that it was uncertain whether he would be retained beyond this year.

Mr. Neal was excused and Mr. Snow promised to have the information requested by Mr. Feeney prepared. The data furnished this morning from Mr. Neal's office giving those employees receiving less than \$1500 a year who were on the salary list—paid by the month—but not on the payroll necessitated the office force remaining at work till 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. Snow stated.

Fred S. Freeman, superintendent of power operation took the witness chair and verified the pages of schedules that he had prepared giving the list of em-

ployees in the steam and sub-stations of the Elevated, the salaries of each employee, the hours per day and week he labors, his years of service with the company, and the approximate time he has been in his present position. The latter item was given on a slip appended to the original data and had been computed by Mr. Freeman as the result of a request made at yesterday's session and for which Mr. Freeman had previously been excused.

Mr. Freeman then proceeded to relate the conditions and duties under which the operators work in the central power station at South Boston and in the sub-stations.

The differences between the work of the operators in the South Boston station and that of the men in the sub-stations were the subject of a considerable contention between Mr. Feeney and Mr. Freeman. The latter contended that there was practically no difference and Mr. Feeney attempted to bring out by questions specific instances in the duties of the operators where there were differences.

Handling of the switches, switchboards, oil switches, conductors, bus bars, watching for overloads and other electrical variations were discussed in some detail.

The hearing was adjourned shortly after noon until Monday at 10 a. m. Salaries of minor officials of the Boston Elevated Company were presented as evidence by John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston Carmen's Union to the board of arbitration at the late session of the hearing on the difficulties between the road and its men Thursday. Frederick E. Snow, chief counsel for the company, had them compiled and handed to Mr. Feeney.

James J. Storrow, chairman of the board, sought to obtain a comparison of the expense of management of the road with other companies, but the difficulty of finding similarity of conditions induced him to modify this to one between two periods of the company's history—in 1897 and for the year ending July, 1913.

Among the names read and their salaries were:

G. E. Morris, attorney and assistant to general counsel	\$2,500
A. E. Phinney, attorney and assistant to general counsel	2,500
E. H. Wolcott, claim agent	2,500
G. R. Sawin, chief architect on building construction	1,800
D. E. Longden, assistant in outfitting districts	4,000
John H. Leonard, assistant with municipality of Boston regarding permits, locations, etc.	3,000
A. W. Flanders, chief clerk of special lines	1,500
H. W. Putney, secretary to second vice-president	2,400
H. B. Potter, assistant to second vice-president	2,400
H. C. Hartwell, assistant engineer	1,600
C. F. Coes, steel work designer	2,100
E. R. Kimball, assistant engineer	1,500
R. W. O'Brien, chief engineer of Lincoln power station	2,350
D. D. Hall, chief clerk of rapid transportation lines	1,200
A. J. Blackwood, veterinary surgeon	1,800
A. J. Blackston, assistant architect	1,700
H. F. Carleton, assistant civil engineer	1,500
James Dickey, assistant superintendent of power stations	1,500
R. W. Marsh, bookkeeper	1,500
Clarence K. Reed, assistant to general auditor	1,700

ROYAL ARCH MASONS HOLD SEMI-CENTENNIAL RECEPTION

LYNN, Mass.—Due to the efforts of the celebration committee, which included Jesse M. Holder, excellent king, and Timothy Stevens, second high priest, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Sutton Royal Arch chapter, observed in the state armory last evening, was pronounced a distinct success. Late in the afternoon a reception was given in Masonic hall to Eugene A. Holton, M. E., G. H. P., and his suite, and nearly all of the 700 members of the chapter were in attendance.

Subsequently a banquet was held at the armory, and at the postprandial exercises addresses were made by Mr. Holton, Mayor Newhall, J. Albert Blake, M. E.; Harry Hunt, an honorary member of Sutton chapter, and Horace H. Atherton, Jr., secretary of the chapter.

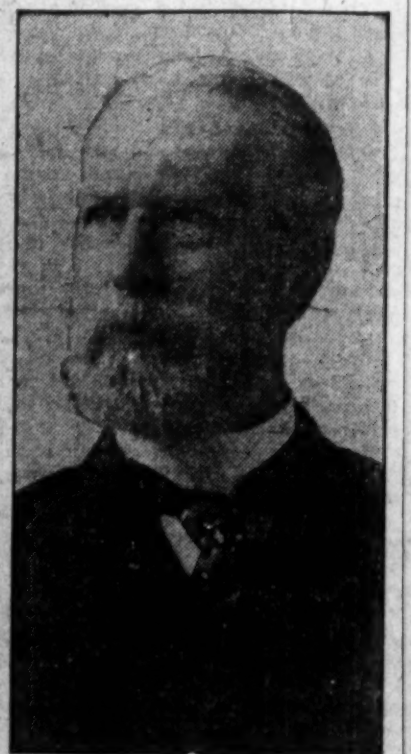
The committee, which managed the celebration included Lewis B. Breer, G. Sidney MacFarlane, Nathan B. Fletcher, Charles L. Alley, John E. Pierce, George H. Allen, Reynolds H. Sutherland, Frank A. Bucknam, Robert L. Almy, Duncan Kennedy, Lewis S. Urquhart, Henry J. Mills, J. Harry Stiles, Forest M. Adams,

ROYAL ARCH CLUB MEETS AT DINNER

Nearly 70 members of the 1913 club of St. Paul's Royal Arch chapter assembled in the Masonic Temple last evening for their semi-annual dinner. A. B. Cilley, most excellent high priest; George Thacher, past high priest, and Herman L. Klien, excellent king, addressed the gathering. An orchestra provided music and Daniel Hersey told a sailor's story. The membership of the 1913 club is confined to those members of the chapter who have done something in its interest.



JESSE M. HOLDER
Excellent king, Sutton chapter, R. A. M.



TIMOTHY STEVENS
Second high priest, Sutton chapter, R. A. M.

DAHLIAS OF PETAL STRANGE IN SHAPE AND COLOR EXHIBITED

Members of Massachusetts Horticultural Society With Product of Their Gardens and Nurseries Bring Glow and Scent of Autumn to Town

Among the countless varieties of dahlias shown at the sixth New England Dahlia Society exhibit and the annual dahlia show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today, tomorrow and Sunday, none is attracting more attention than the new variety called "Sunrise." It is shown by the Bergenfield Nurseries and is flame colored, resembling a large, ragged chrysanthemum.

In the same exhibit are other new varieties, the peony dahlia, which will be put on the market in 1914, a semi-double variety; the Collette of unusual appearance; the Marjorie Field, of a brilliant pink color, and the lighter pink, Alice Longworth variety.

The dahlias are arranged in sets of 12, care being taken in the combination of colors. There are 200 varieties shown by Edgar Ela of Woburn and at the lower end of the large hall three beautiful bouquets of dahlias from the same source known as Colosse, Jeanne Charmet and Superba.

In the center of the hall is a table given up to out of door blooming roses, the exhibitors being T. N. Cook of Watertown and Andrew W. Smith from Swampscott. Other exhibitors in the

main hall are William Whitman, Brookline; the Eastern nurseries, Holliston; W. T. Hall, Montello, who shows over 100 varieties, most of them seedling dahlias of original production, and some of them measuring eight and nine inches in diameter; J. K. M. L. Farquhar, Boston; and George H. Walker, North Dighton. The latter display consists of 200 kinds of dahlias and fills an entire table. In the hall given up to fruits an exhibit of special interest is a collection of melons showing the results of experiments made at the New Hampshire college. Peaches by H. A. Clark, Belmont, and apples from Edward E. Cole, Boston, fill one side of the room. On the center table huge pears look tempting and grapes and plums are aglow in purple.

The exhibit is the largest and finest of the year owing to the union of two associations, about 100 experts being represented. The committee is composed of Edgar W. Ela, Woburn, H. L. Winters, Medford, George B. Gill, Medford, W. C. Brady, Wollaston, George L. Stillman, Westbury, R. L. J. H. Flint, Salem, C. N. Bacon, Holliston, Parker A. Mansfield, Malden, and J. K. Alexander, East Bridgewater.

G. A. R. SPECIAL LEAVES FOR SOUTHERN ENCAMPMENT TODAY

A special train for the accommodation of department officers and others who will take part in the forty-seventh annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga, Tenn., next week, leaves South station at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon and will stop at South Framingham, Worcester and Springfield to take additional officers and members of the G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps and Sons and Daughters of Veterans, with their friends, who are going to the encampment, which is from Sept. 15 to 20.

The headquarters train will arrive in Chattanooga tomorrow and will stop at Atlanta on the way from Washington to Chattanooga, where the party will arrive Monday morning.

In the orders issued by Thomas J. Ames, department commander, an invitation is extended to past department commanders and representatives to the national encampment to parade on his staff. Department headquarters will be at Hotel Patten, Sept. 15 to Sept. 18.

The department commander has called a meeting of his aides in Chattanooga at headquarters, Sept. 15 at 4 p. m. There will be a meeting of those entitled to seats in the national encampment, at headquarters, Chattanooga, Tuesday afternoon.

It is ordered that during the parade all comrades in line must remove all decorations from their coats, excepting

the regulation G. A. R. badge.

These comrades have been appointed aides on the department commander's staff: Walter H. Rowe, post 26; Adlun Haynes, post 186; George E. Burgess, post 54.

Immediately after the close of the encampment the Massachusetts people, under the direction of Assistant Adjutant-General Weatherbee, will leave Chattanooga for Andersonville and spend the day at that place. The next stop will be in Atlanta and then Richmond, Va., at 7:15 a. m. Sunday. Sunday will be spent in Richmond, the special train leaving that city at 10 p. m. Tuesday will be spent in Washington, with side trips to Mt. Vernon and Arlington. Thursday the tourists will arrive in Gettysburg at 6 a. m., leaving the following day for home, arriving in this city at 10 a. m. Saturday, Sept. 27.

ZANESVILLE, O.—Making a step toward uniting all northern and southern organizations of war veterans, the National Union Veteran Legion held an election Thursday, choosing Col. George H. Playford of Zanesville commander. The convention instructed Colonel Playford to name a committee of three to confer with veterans of the South.

The Woman's auxiliary finished its sessions by electing officers. Mrs. Anna Kicker of St. Louis was chosen president.

NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY MAIL HEAD ENTERS ON HIS DUTIES

Frank D. Johnston, recently appointed superintendent of the railway mail service of New England, with headquarters in this city, assumed his new duties this morning. He arrived at the Federal building before 9 a. m., where he was met by Spencer W. Shephardson, assistant superintendent, who has been acting superintendent since the former head, John W. Hollyday, passed away, a month ago.

Mr. Johnston, who has been for 20 years in the railway mail service, has of late years been assistant superintendent of railway mail at Omaha, Neb. He has held many important positions in the

postoffice service and has done considerable special work for the department.

After a brief conference with Mr. Shephardson, Mr. Johnston was escorted by the former around the different departments of the railway mail service throughout the Federal building, and made acquainted with the men in the service and details of business transacted.

"I have already observed," said Superintendent Johnston "from the present policy of the postoffice department at Washington that there are several important matters bearing upon improvement in conditions in the service in this section to which I will give my immediate attention."

ARGENTINE ON ROAD TO GAIN EMBASSY GRADE

Fund of \$300,000 Voted to Build or Buy Permanent Home for Its Legation in Washington Enlarges Status

MR. BRYAN FRIENDLY

WASHINGTON—Government officials are much interested in advice from South America that the Argentine Senate has recently voted favorably on the proposition to expend \$300,000 for a permanent home for the Argentine legation in the United States. This proposed action of the congress of that country once more brings up the interesting question of raising the American legation at Buenos Aires to the grade of an embassy. Former administrations have opposed this plan, but it is believed that Secretary Bryan will favor it, although he has not yet expressed an opinion. Secretary Bryan had a good deal to do with raising the American legation

in Spain to an embassy. This measure passed Congress only recently, at the request of the administration. It was stated at the time that Secretary Bryan desired, through this change, to pay a compliment to Spain, and through Spain to the countries of Central and South America. The diplomatic business between the United States and Spain has never been of sufficient importance to demand an embassy, and there has been even less of it since Spain lost her American possessions through the Spanish war. Yet the change was made, and the new ambassador to Spain was appointed only a week or two ago.

In all probability the chief objection that will be urged against raising the legation at Buenos Aires to an embassy is that if another embassy is created in southern America, it will be difficult to refuse to take similar action as to various other southern American countries. The only United States embassies in America now are in Mexico and Brazil, and they were established a number of years ago. That in Brazil developed naturally out of the large and growing reciprocal trade. That in Mexico came about quite as naturally also as it is the most populous and prosperous of the southern American countries.

The present home of the Argentine legation in Washington is on Jackson place, near the White House. In case the \$300,000 should become available soon, the question will arise as to whether Argentina will erect or buy a building.

COL. J. H. ACKLEN TO ADMINISTER NEW BIRD LAWS

Tennessee Expert Here for Hearing Opinions of Bay State Interests as to Federal Protection Notified He Is Chosen

EXPERIENCE IS WIDE

Col. Joseph Hayes Acklen of Nashville, Tenn., president of the National Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, which is holding a special hearing in this city, is to be placed in charge of the enforcement of the new federal bird laws which are to become operative Oct. 1, it was learned today.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has written to Colonel Acklen, announcing that he has been chosen by the department to head the new protective work



COL. JOSEPH H. ACKLEN
Official who is to enforce federal bird protection

of the government and that his official appointment will follow as soon as the proposed regulations receive the signature of President Wilson on the first of next month. The regulations, which were drafted by the biological survey under the terms of the Weeks-McLean migratory bird law, are the subject of public hearings being conducted by the government all over the country. A final draft will be made as a result of these hearings and the regulations will then be sent to the President for his signature.

In the Weeks-McLean bill, merely a nominal appropriation was made for the enforcement of the proposed regulations, and at first the department of agriculture will be forced to rely upon existing federal and state authorities for their execution. It is the intention of the department, however, to apply for much larger appropriations in the coming session of Congress, and it is hoped that a large force of federal inspectors and wardens may be established for this purpose. These men will be under the direction of Colonel Acklen upon his appointment.

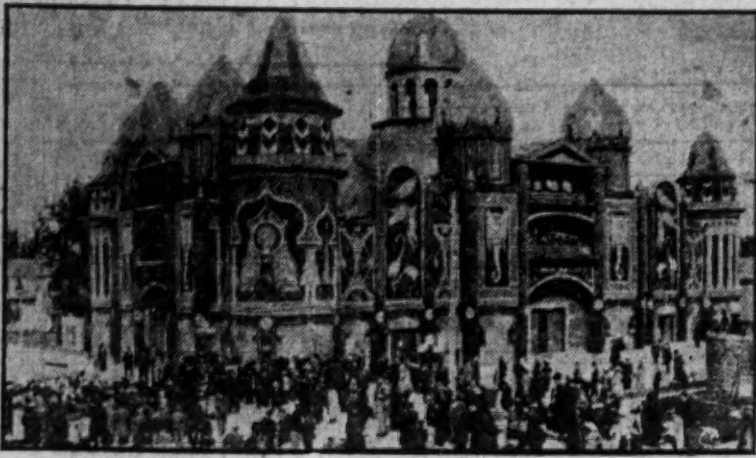
Colonel Acklen is widely known as a jurist and as a fish and game expert. He has been president of the Tennessee Bar Association, one of general counsel for the state and a member of the state executive committee. He has also been state warden of the fish and game laws of the state for 10 years, during which time he refused to accept any remuneration for his work. He is the author of many of the fish, game and forestry laws of Tennessee, and many articles on ornithology, fish culture and forestry. The special meeting of the fish and game commissioners now being held at the Copley Square hotel is for the purpose of discussing the proposed bird regulations. The public hearing, which opens today under the direction of Dr. T. S. Palmer of the biological survey, will continue until all the testimony has been taken. Bird society and club members, as well as individuals interested, throughout New England have been invited to criticize the regulations at this hearing if they so desire.

A luncheon for the visiting members of the Fish and Game Commissioners Association at noon today will be followed by a trip through the Boston parkway system under the auspices of the Boston park commission. Tomorrow a number of papers on fish and game subjects will be read by the delegates.

LABOR MEN TO MEET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Issuing the call for the annual session of the Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor, President Albert Hohler and Secretary L. E. Hersey have appointed Newport as the place of meeting and Sept. 14 as the date.

SUCCESSOR ON TICKET NAMED
NEW YORK—George C. McAnaney, president of the borough of Manhattan, was chosen today by the leaders of the Gaynor Independent League to succeed Mr. Gaynor as their candidate for mayor.

J. C. KNOX GETS OFFICIAL POST
PITTSBURGH—The Gazette-Times says: John C. Knox of Waynesburg has recently been named as assistant United States district attorney in New York city.

MITCHELL, S. D., CORN PALACE
ATTRACTIVE IN ARCHITECTURE

Corn palace building in Mitchell, S. D.

MITCHELL, S. D.—The Corn palace in this place is a unique and attractive structure that is doing much to advertise the agricultural resources of the state.

The first corn palace was erected in 1892. This building proved inadequate and a new and larger one was constructed in 1905. The present building is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, with an extended stage on one side 58 feet deep. The main floor and gallery give a seating capacity of several thousand.

Each September the building is decorated anew, the outside being covered

with grains and grasses grown in the vicinity, corn predominating.

The building is so designed architecturally as to admit of beautiful decorative themes being worked out. Eight massive towers rise above the roof, and the whole exterior gives opportunity for beautiful artistic designs which are adopted from year to year.

In order to make the decorations more brilliant, the farmers nearby grow quantities of red and strawberry-colored corn, which, when used in connection with the white and golden yellow, gives a handsome variegated appearance.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

Major G. H. Crabtree, medical corps, relieved from duty with Isthmian canal commission on the Isthmus of Panama, to Camp Douglas, Arizona, for duty and report by letter to commanding general, southern department.

Col. O. B. Mitchell, ordnance department, or his commissioned assistant, will visit West Point, N. Y., to make semi-annual inspection of armament and mobile artillery material.

First Lieut. F. A. Donat, ordnance department, to works of the Diehl Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, N. J., to inspect electrical apparatus.

Changes in medical corps—Capt. W. H. Crum, upon arrival in the United States to Ft. McDowell, California, for duty, relieving First Lieut. J. F. Johnston. Lieutenant Johnston to Honolulu for duty with Hawaiian department.

First Lieut. S. W. French relieved from duty Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to San Francisco and take transport Nov. 5 for Honolulu for duty with Hawaiian department.

Capt. J. Longstreet, quartermaster corps, to Haywards and Mountain View, Cal., to inspect public animals at Ft. Rosecrans, California.

Maj. D. J. Baker, Jr., adjutant-general, to Texas City, Texas, temporary duty, thence to Chicago.

Maj. E. R. Whitmore, medical corps, report to surgeon-general of the army Oct. 15 for duty as curator of the army medical museum.

Lieut. S. E. Reber, signal corps, placed in charge of aviation service from Governor's island, N. Y., to San Diego, Cal., thence to San Antonio, Tex., to determine delimitations of the aviation center there, thence to Galveston, Tex.

First Lieut. H. N. Kerns, medical reserve corps, ordered to active duty and report to commandant, army medical school, for course of instruction.

Maj. C. A. Hedekin, fifteenth cavalry, to cavalry camp of instruction near Winchester, Va., for duty from Sept. 13 to 20.

Maj. F. C. Marshall, second cavalry, will make visits specified during period from Oct. 1 to May 31 on business pertaining to instruction of the militia cavalry organizations. Not to exceed two visits per month from Hartford to New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I., and return to Hartford; not to exceed two visits per month from Hartford, Conn., to Boston, Mass., and return.

Maj. F. C. Marshall, second cavalry, to Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, and to Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, to arrange schedules of instruction for the coming year and other purposes pertaining to instruction of the militia cavalry.

Capt. M. C. Mumma, fourteenth cavalry relieved duty Camp Perry, Ohio, and join proper station.

Capt. F. S. Bowen, infantry, relieved from detail as member of board of officers to meet at Springfield armory.

Navy Orders

Mass., Sept. 15, to conduct test of automatic machine rifles.

Leaves—First Lieut. L. W. Prunty, fourth cavalry, leave extended nine days; First Lieut. E. D. Smith, third field artillery, 21 days.

Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., detached Naval War College, to the Rhode Island as executive officer.

Lieut.-Commander S. V. Graham, detached the Rhode Island, to command the Petrel.

Lieut.-Commander J. G. Church, detached Naval War College, to the Virginia as navigator.

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, detached the Virginia to the Colorado.

Ensign S. N. Bryant, detached the Rhode Island, to the Delaware.

Midshipman N. H. Giesenhoff, to the Rhode Island.

Chief Gunner J. C. Evans, to naval station, Guam.

Chief Machinist Charles Hammond, on discharge naval hospital, Mare island, to home, wait orders.

Waterbury, Me., G. A. R. delegates, occupying special cars, passed through Boston today en route to Chattanooga, Tenn., via New England lines, Pennsylvania and Southern railway.

The private Pullman car Grassmere, occupied by Edward McLean and party, passed through Boston during the night en route from Newport, R. I., to Lewis, Quebec, via New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road has received from the Allston shops 10 steel underframe jumbo baggage cars for theatrical services this season.

Members of New England Railroad Association will occupy reserved cars attached to the Providence line boat train over the New Haven road from South station at 6:40 o'clock this evening en route to New York city.

FRATERNITY HAS
A NEW HOUSE

AMHERST, Mass.—The new fraternity house of the Sigma Delta Rho fraternity of Amherst College on South Pleasant street, the famous Tuckerman homestead, is now occupied. The new property, will be rented. From the south and east the site commands a magnificent view of the Holyoke range.

MAIN STREET IN CENTRAL POINT, ORE.



CENTRAL POINT, Ore.—Central Point is geographically located in the center of the Rogue river valley, in Jackson county, southern Oregon. It has a population of nearly 1000, a 12-grade school, an ideal climate, is surrounded by fine fruit and agricultural and dairying lands under a high state of cultivation, and an unbroken panoramic mountain view of unusual beauty. There is

one bank and several good stores, a grist mill, one half mile of hard surface paving, two miles of cement sidewalk, 10 miles each of water and sewerage mains owned by the municipality, electric lights and power. It is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad; has a first-class Y. M. C. A. in its own building, and a cornet band of wide repute in the state.

CLASSIFIED

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line 19c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 18c; measure, 19 lines to the inch.



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.

Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 8th.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

Kindergarten Institute
DETROIT, MICH.

Opens September 15—403 East Grand Blvd., for the training of teachers in Froebel's theory and practice for children under seven. Also includes a Special and Important New Course in the culture and control of children, for mothers or those interested in the care of children.

Write to MISS ANTOINETTE SAILER, 243 Medbury Ave., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C. REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Maryland and Virginia Properties
W. P. McDOWELL
KENOX BUILDING, 11TH AND G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MUSEUM SCHOOL
DIRECTOR TO SEE
NEW STUDENTS

Although registration week at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts does not open until Sept. 22, Huger Elliott, director of the department of design, has planned to be at school daily to talk over the work with prospective students and to register such as desire to enroll. The school opens Sept. 29, and the work will be facilitated this year by changes which have been made in the building during the summer. Three rooms have been made into one large room, and an extra room for the classes in hand-wrought silver has been procured.

Mr. Elliott says that in April the school hopes to get into the new lecture hall which is being provided by the building of the Evans memorial annex.

Beginning in connection with the work of the school on the evolution of painting, the elements of architecture for interior decorators, and the industrial art. If Mr. Elliott, and on the history of ornament by Henry Hunt Clark, the new instructor, who comes from the Rhode Island school of design.

CUBA PREPARING
TO FLOAT LOAN

WASHINGTON—With preliminary authorization from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, under the Platt amendment, the Cuban government plans to float a loan of \$15,000,000, according to information given at the state department.

In connection with the loan scheme work has been received at the state department from Havana that the Cuban government is preparing a joint note for the British, French and German governments, asking them to postpone demands for payment of alleged claims pertaining to the Cuban revolution and the Spanish-American war.

SHIPPING STOPPED
AT PUERTA PLATA

SANTO DOMINGO—Puerta Plata and Samana bay on the north side of the island of San Domingo have been officially declared closed to shipping. The inhabitants there have taken up arms against the provisional government.

CITY FOR WATER PLANT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Journal-Courier, under date of Bristol, Conn., says: In a referendum vote the citizens of Bristol voted by a big majority in favor of municipal ownership of the water plant, now owned by the Bristol Water Company.

INFANTRY TO HAVE NEW COURSE

Arrangements for a special course of instruction for mounted enlisted men of the eighth infantry, M. V. M., are being made for the winter training by Colonel Graves of the regiment.

MISS KASTHORN SINGS

NAHANT, Mass.—Miss Gertrude Kastholm of Chicago, contralto, assisted by Miss Vera Plummer, pianist, and Edward Lankow, bass, gave a recital at the town hall Thursday night.

ROXBURY BANKER PASSES AWAY

R. G. Molinoux, treasurer for the Institution for Savings in Roxbury, has passed away at his home, 9 Wabon street, Roxbury, Mr. Molinoux has been with the bank for 40 years.

STUDY EVENINGS. School Now Open at
FRANKLIN ACADEMY

138 BOYLSTON STREET
\$1 a week pays for thorough training in SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. Secure a seat before all are taken.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA
IN NEW ORLEANS

FOR SALE, or trade for Dallas, Texas, property, beautiful 8-room modern house in garden district of New Orleans; price \$7500. Add. Owner, P. O. box 1093, Dallas, Texas.

STORE NEWS

The baseball season of the Jordan Marsh league will close on Saturday afternoon, when the final game will be played between team No. 1, which won the pennant, and a team made up of picked players from teams 1, 2 and 3. It was expected this game would be played at the South End grounds, but owing to the inability to connect by telegraph with James E. Gaffney, who is in New York, in time to make the arrangements, that plan was abandoned, and President Edwards says the game will be either at the Dunbar avenue or Locust street grounds. The season was supposed to close with the game played at the field day last Saturday, but the champions were beaten by a score of 13 to 9, and they requested that they have a chance to redeem themselves.

Miss A. L. Leonard, who has bought women's and misses' suits for the Magrane Houston Company for several years, has resigned and will become buyer of misses' and children's wear for L. Bamberger & Co. of Newark, N. J. W. H. Hatch, formerly of Burlington, Vt., succeeds Miss Leonard with the Magrane Houston Company.

F. S. McVicar, office manager for the Gilchrist Company, has gone to Halifax, N. S., for two weeks' vacation.

Among the employees from the William Filene's Sons Company who have returned from vacations are the Misses Mattie Bennett and Sadie Cutter who spent two weeks at Orrs Island, Me. Miss Nellie Pys who was in New York, Miss Minnie McGrath at Temple, N. H., and the Misses Dorothy Hogan, Mary Hanley, and Marie Fitzpatrick, Josephine White and Louise Bennie.

Buyers from the Boston stores who have been in New York this week include D. E. Walsh, F. A. Burdick, F. C. Kemball and E. J. Pandegast of the Jordan Marsh Company, A. H. Shannon of the R. H. White Company and Mrs. M. L. Jackson and Miss Gilman of the William Filene's Sons Company.

WANTED—A salesman capable of taking charge of a section of New England territory, on a high grade, repeat proposition dealing with educational institutions. Write "ILLUSTRATIVE," Monitor office.

WANTED—D. E. bookkeeper for hotel located within 2 miles of State House; single, about 50 yrs.; one with hotel exp. preferred. X 59, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework; small family; wages \$7; best references required. Add. or call at 255 Chestnut Hill Ave., cor. of Willard road (near Reservoir station), Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED
A CAPABLE colored cook would like position in a private family; good references. Address MRS. G. C. 978 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

LAWYERS
WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 303 W. 180th st.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
625 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
FUNKS TOWN, PA.

JOB P. LYON
211 Walker Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

SEWICKLEY, PA.
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
THE WOMAN'S SHOP
Gifts, notions, china, Sewickley, Pa. Glass, luncheon and tea. MATHA E. room; you seem out doors when you're in.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED
FISH
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 125 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PICK CARTON WHICH EXCLUDES THE LIGHT.

Matine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.

25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

THE CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FINEST

TRADE FOR 36 YEARS HAS ENABLED US TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR BUTTER AND EGGS

H. A. HOVEY & CO.
32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
E. A. HARRIS, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Brand New Suites

Suites contain 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, beautifully finished, every possible modern improvement, including steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, front and rear piazzas; refrigerators, electric and gas lights, gas ranges, set, tub, awnings, shades, screens, etc.; convenient to everything; rent from \$40 to \$60 per month.

Owner, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, 1220 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Free auto service.

Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
To lease suite of 2 rooms and bath, and one of 4 rooms and 2 baths, unfurnished. Apply at office or telephone Cambridge 2080.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTELS

WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE

ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S LEADING SUMMER RESORTS, WHERE THE BEST ONLY CAN BE OBTAINED.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST
ON THE IDEAL TOUR

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT at Reading, Mass., 31 Green st., corner Main—8-room house, modern improvements; centrally located, near electric and steam trains; rent \$22 a month. Apply at the house, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

BOOKS

JOYLAND
(Patented)
This face book is more amusing than any other kind of a book. The faces are cut from the heavy board and are interchangeable. Brilliantly illustrated. Size 8 1/2 x 11 in. Price \$1 postpaid.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers, Lakeside Bldg., Adams & Clark Sts., CHICAGO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
1 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALELY INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Wade Corset Co.
77 E. 130th Street, NEW YORK
Fives and district representatives were not already represented. Best line of Corsets and Accessories at lowest wholesale prices. Salesladies' catalog giving full information, free to prospective salesladies. Give references, experience, etc. Excellent opportunity.

SALESMAN WANTED
WANTED—A salesman capable of taking charge of a section of New England territory, on a high grade, repeat proposition dealing with educational institutions. Write "ILLUSTRATIVE," Monitor office.

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CHARLES W. SHARP

High Meats Cleanliness, Fancy Fruits
Grade Meats Quality
Poultry, Provisions and Value and Vegetables
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

Phones 1806-1807-1808
Oxford

PORTER'S MARKET

FOR 45 YEARS THE "STORE OF QUALITY"
ALL GOOD THINGS TO EAT IN ALL SPASONS
"DELIVERIES"

149-151 Summer Street BOSTON

R. M. FYFE

ON THE SITE OF THE OLD SUMMER STREET HOME OF DANIEL WEBSTER
CHOICE MEATS POULTRY
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
ROBERT J. M. FYFE
SUCCESSOR TO SHARP & FYFE
Tel. F. H. 1552 132 Summer Street, Boston

LADIES TAILORS—GRAND RAPIDS

A SEASON OF NOVELTIES
Broaded Silks, Broaded Velvets and Broaded Woolens of the very latest importations in all shades and designs, are on display at the old reliable Ladies' Tailoring Establishment.

A. S. WEGUSEN, 148 East Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell genuine Irish Linens in all localities; full line of hand embroideries and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for capable parties. Agents are being sought to work in MILLER, P. O. Box 804, Los Angeles, Calif.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEWORKER with good business people; home nights. MARGARET MUNRO, 67 Pembroke st., Boston.

LADY MUSICIAN, piano and drums, or four-piece orchestra, with permanent engagement. MISS ETHEL HILTZ, 3 Robinson st., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants employment in laundry; fancy work preferred. FERENA FORD, 6 Auburn st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, dish washer or general worker; competent woman wants day work of any kind. KATHERINE WEST, 32 Orange st., Chelsea, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home; outdoor drying; good references. MRS. W. H. BOONE, 4 Village st., Cambridge.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work. MRS. H. WRIGHT, 72 Reed st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS—Young colored woman wants situation in laundry, or day or night work. EFFIE DAVES, 5 Cumnor st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work by day or at home; outdoor drying. MISS ELLA HUGGINS, 360 Shawmut av., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes work to take home. Write to MRS. WILLIAM KIMBER, 48 Newcomb st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored), experienced, desires work at home. MRS. M. J. ANNE RILEY, 26 Maple st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS AND MORNING WORKER wanted by colored woman; good references. MRS. LIZZIE BENAUGH, 15 Dunbar st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS GENERAL WORKER wanted by colored woman. MRS. M. BASHAW, 131 Lenox st., Suite 23, Boston.

LAUNDRESS OR cleaning by the day or hour wanted. MRS. L. J. LUCETT, 374 Griggs st., Cambridge.

MORNING WORKER wanted in lodging house; wages and references. MRS. L. J. LUCETT, 374 Griggs st., Cambridge.

NURSEMAID wants situation with a child over 1 year old. MRS. MARY E. MCBRIDE, 41 Gainsboro st., Boston.

NURSEMAID—Young lady (22), Protestant, well educated, would like position with one child, 1 year old. MRS. M. RISON, 10 Whitney st., Cliftondale, Mass.

OFFICE WORK, mornings, or plain sewing with dressmaker wanted by colored woman; will do errands, etc. Address only. HELEN SILVA, 223 W. Canton st., Boston.

FLANIST, res. Boston, age 15, single, is studying music in this city, would like to accompany at dinner parties, luncheons, teas or receptions; would also do secretarial work. Address only. MRS. J. L. LUCETT, 374 Griggs st., Cambridge.

FLANIST desires position to play for dancing school. MISS LOUISE REYNOLDS, 10 Montpelier st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work by the day or week; plain sewing or mending. HELEN LINDSEY, 699 Shawmut av., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Young colored woman would like sewing by the day, or light office work. MRS. L. BEANE, 55 Warwick st., Roxbury.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day; alterations and family sewing. MRS. E. COLETS, 212 Boston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; experienced in family sewing, repairs; can cut and fit. \$15.00 day and carfare. References. Address only. MRS. MAN, 5 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass.

SECRETARIAL WORK wanted; private or for club; good references; family with current events; would be of special use along such lines. MRS. J. M. REES, 37 Gordon st., Belmont, Mass.

SEWING TEACHER wishes to teach plain sewing in school or private home; normal graduate, also college training; 10 years' experience. MRS. M. HAYWARD, 123 Lincoln av., Winchendon, Mass.

SOCIAL SECRETARY—Social or traveling companion; references exchanged. MISS S. G. SLOAN, D'Wolf Inn, Bristol, R. I.

SOCIAL SECRETARY, companion or supervising housework; references; refined, traveled American. MISS FRANCES GAY, 162 Highland st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, college education, desires work by the hour; every description of typewriting done neatly and accurately. MRS. J. H. HAVLAND, 40 Boston st., Back Bay 4075-W.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary, age 28, single, good English, ref., commercial college education, \$12 week. Address only. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER has had exp. in literary work, res. Newton, age 49, single, good exp., 12 years' experience. Address only. 10443, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and clerk; A. references; high school graduate; 21 years' experience; \$10-12; willing to work. IRENE F. SNOW, 100 Winthrop st., Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, res. So. Boston, age 22, single, good exp. and ref., \$10-12 week. Address only. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2960.

TRAVELING and useful companion—English woman would like position with family going to Europe; good references; thoroughly domesticated and fond of children; very good references; would give services free. A. R. NEWBY, 200 Pigeon Cove, Mass.

TUTOR—German lady would like employment teaching German conversation, reading, writing, etc. to students; reasonable compensation. Address MRS. LOUISE LOWRY, 12 Putnam av., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—By elderly woman, situation as companion-housekeeper; capable housekeeper, cheerful, companion; good references. Address MRS. CLINCH, 117 Rogers av., West Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—By woman of broad business training, position of responsibility; manager or matron; understands purchasing and management of help; a refined, experienced housekeeper. Call on or write MRS. L. J. GAVIN, 1002 Brookline st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 1224.

YOUNG WOMAN employed during day would give light services, sewing, reading, care of children, in return for furnished room. MISS MAY A. LAMBERT, 131 Daymouth st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly capable American (45), unmarried, competent accountant, also has experience keeping and shipping stock. Address MRS. P. DRIGGS, 108 W. 73rd st., New York.

OFFICE WORK desired by boy of 16; willing worker, good penman; experienced in bookkeeping, etc. Address only. ORNELIUS QUINN, 212 E. 70th st., New York.

POSITION wanted as janitor of church or lay building, or night watchman; references; speak German and English. Address WIDEMAN, 2022 Garrett st., Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE, 11 years' experience, clean character, active, wishes to take charge of a business enterprise. Address WIG S. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN at present employed, desires change to a business enterprise in eastern territory; or New York agency; dry goods and kindred lines. G. M. RANSON, 101 5th av., New York.

SALESMAN with big selling reputation, position with good concern requiring service; high class sales; references furnished. Address JOHN MASON, 136 W. 15th st., New York.

SUPERINTENDENT of apartments and collector of rents wanted; references; references. LEANDER BUCK, 132 West 125th st., New York.

TUTOR, private secretary or teacher of foreign languages; refined, well educated European gentleman, university graduate; highest references furnished. Address C. FERRARO, 343 St. Nicholas av., New York.

WANTED—Position to care for stud and show dogs; handy with tools, chickens, steam furnace repairs; married; one child; references. E. R. PERRY, 923 Park Pectico Hills, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOYS—R. H. MACY & Co., New York, require the services of well recommended boys (16-17) for store positions; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply at office of general manager.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY making large line of vacuum cleaners desires energetic representative; must have good references; must be able to sell; must be able to travel; must be able to handle the business. Address THURMAN VACUUM CLEANER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ADDITIONAL—R. H. MACY & Co., New York, require quick and accurate order clerks for their mail order department. Only those who have had previous experience need apply at office of general manager.

COOK AND WAITRESS (Protestants) wanted in family of two. Apply MRS. COLBY, The Aphrodite, Broadway and 79th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in family, adults in country 25 miles from New York; references. E. R. PERRY, 923 Park Pectico Hills, New York.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for family of two; white girl preferred; good cook; telephone. MRS. MILTON WHEELER, 1000 rd., Philadelphia av., Peabody, Mass. N. Y. phone 1262 Peabody.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wanted as attendant for a lady in the country; salary \$10.00. MRS. MRS. MAKE, R. D. No. 1, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

MILLINERY WANTED—Small salary to start; good opportunity for right person; answer by mail only, stating references and salary. M. C. MELSON, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY—Copyists and makers of tailored and trimmed hats; long season. Apply all week. WARSHAUER & ROSE, 1000 W. 34th st., New York.

SAUL BROTHERS, 2894-96 Third av., between 150th and 151st st., New York, require an exp. saleswoman for their clothing department; must be capable of taking charge of department; good income; must be right party.

SAUL BROTHERS, 2894-96 Third av., between 150th and 151st st., New York, require experienced saleswomen for their clothing and leather goods departments; must be capable of taking charge of department; good income; must be right party.

WANTED—Redhead young woman with home, reference required. MRS. W. O. ROGERS, 314 3rd St., Green, Madison, N. J.

WANTED—Young white girl to assist with housework. MRS. J. H. JONES, 600 W. 178th st., New York.

WANTED—In family of 2, a white woman, neat, orderly, capable; plain cook; housework. MRS. S. H. BURR, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—Pattern maker on high grade goods; factory experience; 54 hours per week; write, stating experience and salary expected. EMPLOYERS ASSO. OF P. H. KEEPER, 230 Main st., Foughkeepsie, N. Y. No charges.

YOUNG LADY or middle-aged woman capable of finishing garments in dressmaker's shop; references. MRS. M. C. MELSON, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING, literary work or tutoring desired by educated American man; can teach bookkeeping, French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc. Address only. TIAN A. WOLFE, 255 5th av., New York.

AUDITOR-COST ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced various lines, desires position; moderate salary to start; location immaterial but Philadelphia preferred. E. CARR, room 520, 1530 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

BOOKKEEPER, conscientious, 10 years' experience, earning during past two years \$1,500.00; references. Address only. VIGGO W. SCHLEIFER, 24 W. 92nd st., New York.

BOY (15), strong, intelligent, good habits; full experience in housework; willing to learn the business. CHAS. E. HYDE, 424 W. 20th st., New York.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, cabinet maker, first class; desires position in home or factory; references. Address only. WOLFE, 255 5th av., New York.

CASHIER—An elderly German man, 55 years of age, desires position in home or factory; references. Address only. WOLFE, 255 5th av., New York.

CARPENTER, cabinet maker—German, mechanic in all branches wishes work, day or evening. Address only. MRS. E. MANTZKE, 70 W. 118th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man leaving college will appreciate steady position anywhere; references. Address only. LEON J. CHAFFEUR, 315 5th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, 22 years, own car, careful driver, 2 years' experience, references. Address only. EDWARD BECK, 429 East 69th st., New York.

CLOTHING SALESMAN, window dresser—Young man, good appearance, reliable, seeks position, city or country; handle all traveling work; references. Address only. 424 East 149th st., care Spain, New York.

CLOTHED COUPLE would like position as caretaker or houseman; willing to go anywhere. Address only. E. MOORE, 135 Sec. 4, Newark, N. J.

ENGLISHMAN (30), married, wishes position to care for gentleman's estate; experienced housekeeper, good references. Address only. FRANK LANE, 369 Palisade av., Philadelphia.

FARM MANAGER—Position wanted by business farmer; thorough knowledge of modern and progressive farming; executive ability; willing to handle big proposition; thorough references. Address only. KATY OYAMA, 340 W. 55th st., New York.

LYNETTE OPERATOR—Young man (20), single, position, 10 years' experience, 54 hours per week; references. Address only. EDWARD A. LINDER, 845 Gulon av., Richmond Hill (L. I.), N. Y.

MAN, single, knows how to run low budget, wishes to open a business; references. Address only. GEORGE J. NAILER, 208 A. Grand st., New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Active young man desires position in good concern, with view to advancement. HARRY B. GOLD, 100 W. 73rd st., New York.

OFFICE MAN, thoroughly capable American (45), unmarried, competent accountant, also has experience keeping and shipping stock. Address MRS. P. DRIGGS, 108 W. 73rd st., New York.

OFFICE WORK desired by boy of 16; willing worker, good penman; experienced in bookkeeping, etc. Address only. ORNELIUS QUINN, 212 E. 70th st., New York.

POSITION wanted as janitor of church or lay building, or night watchman; references; speak German and English. Address WIDEMAN, 2022 Garrett st., Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE, 11 years' experience, clean character, active, wishes to take charge of a business enterprise. Address WIG S. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN at present employed, desires change to a business enterprise in eastern territory; or New York agency; dry goods and kindred lines. G. M. RANSON, 101 5th av., New York.

SALESMAN with big selling reputation, position with good concern requiring service; high class sales; references furnished. Address JOHN MASON, 136 W. 15th st., New York.

SUPERINTENDENT of apartments and collector of rents wanted; references; references. LEANDER BUCK, 132 West 125th st., New York.

TUTOR, private secretary or teacher of foreign languages; refined, well educated European gentleman, university graduate; highest references furnished. Address C. FERRARO, 343 St. Nicholas av., New York.

WANTED—Position to care for stud and show dogs; handy with tools, chickens, steam furnace repairs; married; one child; references. E. R. PERRY, 923 Park Pectico Hills, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOYS—R. H. MACY & Co., New York, require the services of well recommended boys (16-17) for store positions; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply at office of general manager.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY making large line of vacuum cleaners desires energetic representative; must have good references; must be able to sell; must be able to travel; must be able to handle the business. Address THURMAN VACUUM CLEANER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ADDITIONAL—R. H. MACY & Co., New York, require quick and accurate order clerks for their mail order department. Only those who have had previous experience need apply at office of general manager.

COOK AND WAITRESS (Protestants) wanted in family of two. Apply MRS. COLBY, The Aphrodite, Broadway and 79th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in family, adults in country 25 miles from New York; references. E. R. PERRY, 923 Park Pectico Hills, New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN married, 20, English, with position in private garage, or would take charge of stables, or care for gentleman's car. MRS. MRS. MAKE, R. D. No. 1, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20) would like to work with family and learn to run a business. OSCAR KAMMEL, 188 Orange st., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN of executive ability wants position; 8 years with one firm as office assistant and collection manager; fluent in German. A. DOSTHER, care of B. King, Room 507, Marbridge bldg., 24th st. and 8th av., New York.

YOUNG MAN wants position as Junior accountant or assistant bookkeeper, preferably with accounting firm; permanent position with future desired; best of references. EDWARD BARTHEL, JR., 1294 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN would like position in bank wishes to learn—good education; speaks, reads and writes English; references. ALBERT DOTTERMICH, 1119 Nevada st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (20) with bookkeeping and banking experience desires responsible position. HENRY VERNON, 404 West 55th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN with 7 years' office experience, 1 year's selling experience, desires position as bill clerk or salesman; excellent references. MRS. J. H. JONES, 600 W. 178th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, German (28), very handy with gold and all metal, wants steady position in home or factory; references. Address only. WOLFE, 255 5th av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires a position in packing house; thorough knowledge in work cutting, grading, etc. Address only. HENCKE, 83 Christopher st., New York.

YOUNG MAN of good education and active business experience, desires position in any department of advertising agency; as assistant to broad-gauged advertising manager; forceful, tactful and writes live, business-producing copy; salary commensurate with the position; long hours not an objection; opportunity for development. Address only. 905 Orway bldg., Newark, N. J.

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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities

Several large sales have been pending in Brighton for some time which will mean much to that section now that two transactions are reported closed. In all more than four acres is affected.

The first parcel consists of the old Hollis property fronting on Cambridge street, Webster avenue and Webster street, opposite Union square, being 68,923 square feet of land together with the frame buildings and stables thereon. All is taxed for \$35,200 and the land value is \$27,500.

Another parcel was purchased in the name of Mary A. Downs from Adelaide L. Gilman. It consists of 25 vacant lots fronting on Waverly and Lincoln streets, making a total of 125,122 square feet.

SOUTH END PURCHASES

Peter Barsaglia, a large real estate operator in the South End, has just bought an interest in the property at 439 Shawmut avenue, near West Newton street. It is assessed in the name of Herculina Girard for \$7,400, and \$3,300 of this amount applies to the 2241 square feet of land. The improvement consists of a 3 1/2-story well front brick dwelling with basement.

Frances M. Hayes takes title from Manassah S. Gulesian to an estate at 30 Appleton street, which comprises a four-story, octagonal front brick dwelling on 944 square feet of land, between Berkeley and Clarendon streets. All taxed for \$6,400. The land value is \$2,400.

Residential property at 26 East Canton street, between Washington street and Harrison avenue, has changed owners and the deed has been recorded. It was purchased by Laurence H. H. Johnson from Margaret G. Murphy and is a three-story brick dwelling, standing on 1000 square feet of land. The assessors' valuation is \$3,300, about equally divided between land and improvements.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Edith M. Jordan is the new owner of three frame houses at 37 to 41 Webster street, near Albany, in Roxbury. The land area measures 4,997, is taxed for \$2,400 and included in the \$6,800 assessment. Kittredge B. Clifford conveyed the title.

The single family frame dwelling at 14 Bellflower street, near Dorchester avenue, owned by Amy E. Sherman, has been sold to Nicola Anastasi. The lot contains 3,500 square feet and carries \$1,100 of the \$5,100 assessed valuation.

WOLLASTON ESTATE SOLD

Property has been sold in Wollaston at 82 Oxenbridge road, consisting of a frame dwelling and two lots of land, having a total area of 7,089 square feet, with a total assessed value of \$4,200, of which \$700 is on the land. Charles H. Green conveyed to Eben N. Everett through the office of Henry W. Savage, Boston.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 10			
1913.	\$122,496,000	1905.	\$89,213,000
1912.	138,734,000	1906.	77,418,000
1911.	118,116,000	1907.	65,120,000
1910.	116,186,000	1908.	76,410,000
1909.	111,350,000	1909.	50,055,000
1908.	71,902,000	1901.	30,624,000
1907.	94,793,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Park View rd., 47-51, ward 22; Walters Bros., frame dwellings.
Caldwell, 122, ward 22; Central Sq. Wharf Co.; frame office and dwellings.
Commonwealth av., 1384, ward 25; J. Scott MacLean; alter tenements.
Florida st., 122, ward 24; S. Goldin; alter tenements.

Massachusetts av., 260, ward 10; W. K. Porter; alter lodgings.
SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Manasse S. Gulesian to Francis M. Hayes, Appleton st.; q. \$1.
Edward A. White et al., mortgage, to Robert A. Jordan, Powell and Leroy sts.; d. \$1000.
Margaret G. Murphy to Laurence H. H. Johnson, E. Canton st.; q. \$1.
Herculina Girard to Peter Barsaglia, Shawmut av.; w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
John A. McDonnell to John F. Regan, Baxter st.; q. \$1.
Employees Trust, Inc., mortgage, to Employees Trust, Inc., Fifth st.; d. \$100.
Employees Trust, Inc., to John C. Dunn et al., E. Fifth st.; q. \$1.
Charlotte L. Smith et al., to Daniel J. O'Connor et al., K. st.; d. \$457.
Rita B. Leonard et al., to Daniel J. O'Connor et al., K. st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Timothy F. Murphy to Michael J. Murphy et al., Summer st.; q. \$1.
Michael J. Murphy et al., to Agostino De Stefano, Summer st.; q. \$1.
Ida Conner to James J. Moran, Chelsea st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY
Kittredge B. Clifford to Edith M. Jordan, Webster st., 2 p. w. Webster st.; q. \$1.
Arthur T. Paddock to Irving W. Pollard, Westminster av.; q. \$1.
Elizabeth M. Judge to Leon Blotner, Albert st.; w. \$1.
Laura E. Miller to Rita Wheelwright, Greenwich st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Arnold J. Warshaw to Faunie Steinberg, Howard av.; q. \$1.
William W. Babcock to Adaline A. Baich, Alexander st.; q. \$1.
Fred Wood et al., to Arthur Brown, Randolph st.; d. \$1.
George L. Summers to Elizabeth R. Slack, Harvard st.; q. \$1.
Amy E. Sherman to Nicola Anastasi, Bellflower st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Arthur W. Joy to Alexander J. Chapki, Bruce and Dunbar sts.; 4 lots; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Joseph A. Plummer et al., mortgage, to Ella F. Plummer, Hooper st.; d. \$710.
Jennie M. Barnes to Horace W. Baxter, Cambridge st., and Brighton and Webster sts.; w. \$1.
National Market Bank of Brighton to Market Trust Co., Cambridge st., and Union and Webster sts.; q. \$1.
Market Trust Co. to Horace W. Baxter, Cambridge st., and Union and Webster sts.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Adelaide L. Gilman to Mary A. Downs,

Waverly st., 5 lots, Waverly and Lincoln sts.; 20 lots; q. \$1.
Mary Morrison to Joseph Ruciewicz, West-ern av.; k. \$1.
John R. Roeder to Mabel E. Roeder, Henshaw st.; w. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Isaac Klaus to William H. Green, Eden av., and Center's Alley and Howard sq.; w. \$1.
William H. Green to Beale Klaus, Eden av., and Center's Alley and Howard sq.; w. \$1.

Peter F. Kelly to Giuseppe Staffiere et al., Cook st., and Kelly et al., rel.; \$1.
Caterina Staffiere to Giuseppe Staffiere et al., Kelly et al., and Cook st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Angelo M. Nazzaro to Frank W. Coughlin; q. \$1.
REVERE
Edwin S. Beckford to Maurice E. Kilpatrick, Salem and Bowman sts.; q. \$1.
Frank S. Newton to Anna R. Gross, Ford st.; q. \$1.

Anna R. Gross to Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Freeman st.; w. \$1.

NEEDHAM TOWN MEETING WILL DISCUSS ROADS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The selectmen have decided to call a special town meeting for Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 8 p. m., to see if the town will accept the offer of the state highway commission of \$10,000 from the automobile fee fund to spend on a main road provided the town will add \$20,000 for the same purpose; to appropriate money to run the town departments for the balance of the year; to consider the offer of the New Haven railroad to build a bridge across High Rock street if the town will build the approaches to the same; to relocate High Rock street and to secure the opinion of the voters on allowing the use of the car barn on Highland avenue for motion picture and entertainment purposes. The town meeting will follow immediately after the state primary election, which will be open from 4 to 8 p. m.

PERRY EXERCISES END WITH HONORS TO WAR HEROES

PUT-IN BAY, O.—With representatives of the United States and Canada participating, services were held Thursday at the crypt of the Perry memorial in honor of the six American and British officers who fell 100 years ago in the battle of Lake Erie.

The ceremony concluded the celebration commemorating the 100 years of peace on the border between the United States and Canada, given under the auspices of commissioners appointed by the President and governors of a number of states.

WOMEN ORGANIZE REALTY EXCHANGE

Women engaged in the real estate business held the first meeting of the Massachusetts Women's Real Estate Exchange yesterday at the headquarters from 428 Walker building, Boylston street. Temporary officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Harriet B. Howe, Worcester; secretary, Mrs. Emma P. Hughes, Salem; committee on organization and legislation, Mrs. Susan E. Stevens, Malden; Mrs. Josephine Slack, Boston; Helen V. Zwarogowski, Salem; Mrs. Mary A. Tennyson, Arlington.

The chief aim of this movement among women, which is the first of its kind in the country, it is said, is to protect the interests of women in handling money.

SALEM EXTENDS PRIMARY HOURS

SALEM—The city council today voted to keep the polls open from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m., during the primary contest Sept. 23, rescinding their previous order placing the hours at 6 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Charles A. Goldthwait, for 30 years a member of the police board, was retired on a half-pay pension.

SHIPPING NEWS

Only four schooners and one beam trawler arrived at T wharf today bringing in a total of 162,550 pounds of fresh groundfish. They were schooner Rose Cabral 85,000 pounds, schooner Annie & Jennie 5000 pounds, schooner Ignatious Enos 3000 pounds, F. A. Oakes 3000 pounds and steam trawler Wave with 96,550 pounds.

Schooner Rose Cabral had in addition to her cargo of fresh groundfish 500 cusk, trawler Wave 3000 cusk and 7000 scrod. Dealers' prices for fresh groundfish at T wharf for today are as follows: Steak cod 9 1/2 c per pound, market cod 5 1/2 c, haddock 5 1/2 c, steak pollock 3 1/2 c, large hake 4 1/2 c, medium hake 2 1/2 c and steak cusk 3 1/2 c.

At Gloucester, Mass.: Schooner Rex arrived with 50,000 pounds of salt cod, Schooner Yakima with 6000 pounds fresh halibut, 50,000 pounds of fresh fish and 7000 pounds of salt fish.

Word received here says that \$800 was realized by the sale of the wreck of the six-masted Boston schooner George W. Wells at Ocracoke beach near Norfolk, Va., yesterday. Capt. J. H. York, Master Gustavus Green and the women relatives of Captain York who remained at Ocracoke will leave for Boston today, it is stated.

Fritz Myers, chief Marconi operator on the Hamburg-American steamship Cleveland, which sailed this morning for Hamburg, was until recently a wireless operator on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He was on duty on the Hohenzollern during the negotiations between Germany and England over the Morocco situation, and it is said that during one day of the negotiations more than 500 messages were sent. Mr. Myers was with the Cleveland on her cruise around the world last year.

Four of the six destroyers of the Atlantic fleet torpedo flotilla ordered into reserve yesterday in order that additional men may be obtained, are to come to the Charlestown navy yard. They are the Terry, Sterrett, Walke and Monaghan. The other two, the Roe and Perkins will go to the Philadelphia navy yard and later to Boston.

Unloading the cargo of 66,550 pounds of fish from the new auto trawler, Wave, Capt. Rial Tobin, is taking place at T wharf. She made her first trip yesterday, her cargo being the second largest brought to T wharf today. The Wave brings the total number of trawlers in use in this port up to eight. She was built at Fall River.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived

Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Charlotte-town, P. E. I., Hawesbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Nacoochee, Monteith, Savannah, Philadelpha, for New York.

Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York, Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Steam lighter Eureka, Benner Newburyport, Mass.

Tug Ontario, Howes, Guttenberg, N. J.

Tug Honey Brook, Collins, Port Johnson.

Tug Boswell, Walton, Newport News.

Tug Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy.

Tug Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Newport News.

Tug Plymouth, Hansen, Port Johnson.

Tug Neponset, Sears, Parkers Flats, Me.

Tug Orion, Doane, Marblehead, Mass.

Schr Quetay (Br) Hankinson, Barton, N. S.

Schr Charles A. Campbell, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Cleared

Str Canadian (Br), Bullock, Liverpool.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Nacoochee, Monteith, Savannah, Str Bunker Hill, O'Donnell, New York.

Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Sailed
Str Governor Cobb, St. John, N. B.; to Plymouth, twg bg Wilkesbarre, Salem.

To leave during the day, str Cleveland (Ger), Hamburg via Plymouth and Boulogne; Prince Arthur (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Boston (Br), do; Howard, Baltimore; Bunker Hill, New York.

DISTRICT DEPUTY MAKES A VISIT

Stirling lodge of Masons of Malden recommenced its sessions after the vacation season last evening by receiving an official visitation from District Deputy William F. Deadman of Wakefield with Wor. Edgar O. Dewey of Reading as marshal. Those in the deputy's suite were Charles O. Howe of Palestine lodge of Everett, Thomas L. Ringer of Golden Rule lodge of Wakefield, Edward B. Noyes of Palestine lodge, George E. Fenn of Wyoming lodge of Melrose, Wilfrid L. Swindlehurst of Wyoming lodge, W. J. Dennison of Golden Rule lodge, W. O. Richardson of King Cyrus lodge of Stoneham, Grand Lecturer F. L. Putnam of Melrose, William H. Tay of Golden Rule lodge, Edward B. Wentworth of Mt. Vernon lodge of Malden and W. O. Abbott of Good Samaritan lodge of Reading. A dinner followed the degree work, with many visitors from neighboring cities.

MALDEN ELECTS STREET OFFICIAL

Edward E. Ephraim was elected superintendent of streets for Malden at a meeting of the street and water commissioners last night. He succeeds Clarence A. Perkins. Mr. Ephraim is at present in charge of conduit work of the Malden Electric Company and was formerly employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. He is to have a conference with the commissioners today and will begin work at once, it is said.

THREE PASS FOR PATROLMEN

WATERTOWN, Mass.—The commissioners notified the selectmen this week that Andrew Donnelly, Daniel Igo and Lewis Perkins, who recently took the civil service test for patrolmen, are eligible, having passed with high ratings.

NEWER SPORTS GAIN FAVOR

Editorial Observation of the Season Finds Interest Taken in an Extended List

THERE should be caution in speaking of the demand that there is for the news of the contests between the famous players. It might almost be claimed that as many people opened the sporting news pages the past summer to watch the progress of the contest for the Davis cup as to get the latest product in the vernacular of the baseball reporter. That there were 5000 people in the "gallery" at Garden City for the amateur championship golf match is contribution to the evidence that there is a greater interest in the game, among those who are reasonably well informed about it, while nobody knows the eagerness with which the reports of the contest were read by the people who do not know one golf term from another but have adopted the leading players into their acquaintance.

The claim is advanced for golf that it makes the spectators feel as the players must feel in making each shot. The account of the amateur championship game of the conduct of the crowd that watched it states that the "Oh" for each mislay and the "Ah" for each good stroke showed the crowd as playing the game, counting itself in the shoes of the contestants and speculating on each play as if it, and not the man on the course, were making it. There can be no dispute about the interest in the contest when several thousand people will follow the players about the course and enter into that closeness of sympathy with every incident.

There is no rivalry in all this new interest to that in the favorites of the past. No statistics are needed of baseball enthusiasm; it is evident enough to satisfy any inquirer that the national game is not less national than ever. Presently the throngs at the big and little football games will no doubt show that its standing is not less than in other seasons. New interests can be taken on with no peril to the old, and the net showing is that with each year the people are more than ever participants in sports that they never actually share in and hardly know the rules of, if indeed they know the general principles.

The deeply learned observers of the sport, the knowing followers of the daily story, have a certain scorn for those who display an interest but do not know the game. They are entitled to look down from their heights upon the common herd who persist in interest but lack the knowledge of what goes on. But they cannot deprive their fellow beings of the delight in widening possession of the games, through printed pages when they cannot get a nearer view.

REALTY MEN PLAN WATERWAYS MEET FOR NEXT MONTH

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange plans to hold a waterways meeting in this city either Oct. 4 or 6, and is cooperating with the harbor and land commission for the purpose of arousing an enthusiasm in this state with regard to the development of its waterways.

It is planned to hold a conference during the day under the auspices of the harbor and land commission and William S. McNary, chairman of the commission, is making every effort to make this conference a great success.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will hold a dinner at night at which the speakers will be: J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and John H. Small of North Carolina, both of whom have a national reputation because of their interests in waterway developments.

GARDEN SHOW IN WAKEFIELD SCHOOL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Pupils of the Greenwood school are exhibiting the produce of their home and school gardens this afternoon, and the display will be open to the public this evening. Views of the 50 best gardens will be thrown on a screen with the school stereopticon. In addition to the usual ribbons, prizes are to be announced tonight.

The Home and School Garden Club will award prizes next week in the contest for all the schools of the town, in which several hundred children have been competing for prizes in gold watches and money.

EXTENDED SCHOOL USE PLANS BEGUN

Archibald T. Campbell, the new associate director of extended use of school buildings, has arrived from Chicago and assumed the duties of his position. With Miss Mary E. Paddon he is planning the work for Roxbury and South Boston of which he will have immediate charge. Mr. Campbell says that his first and most important duty is getting acquainted with the people among whom he is to work so that he will know how best to supply their needs.

BRIDGE TO COST \$250,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Under date of Lafayette, Ind., the News says an appropriation of \$250,000 was made by the county council to provide for the building of the new Main street bridge and the improvement of the Main street levee. The bridge will cost \$250,000.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Victoria Louise, for Southampton.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Columbia, for Glasgow.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Martha Washington, for Bremen.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Rotterdam, for Bremen.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Santa Anna, Mediterranean ports.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Campania, for Liverpool.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. La Savoie, for Havre.
Sept. 12, 9:30 p. m. Koenig Luise, for Bremen.
Sept. 12, 10:30 p. m. Berlin, for Southampton.
Sept. 12, 11:30 p. m. Caronia, for Mediterranean ports.
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Imperator, for Hamburg.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Patria, for Antwerp via Dover.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Majestic, for Southampton.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Minnewaska, for London.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Roon, for Hamburg.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Roon, for Rotterdam.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Potsdam, for Rotterdam.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Stambula, Mediterranean ports.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. Venezia, for Mediterranean ports.

WESTBOUND
Sailings from London
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Victoria Louise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Columbia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Martha Washington, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Rotterdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Santa Anna, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Campania, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. La Savoie, for New York.
Sept. 12, 9:30 p. m. Koenig Luise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 10:30 p. m. Berlin, for New York.
Sept. 12, 11:30 p. m. Caronia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Imperator, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Patria, for New York.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Majestic, for New York.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Minnewaska, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Potsdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Stambula, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. Venezia, for New York.

Sailings from Hamburg
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Victoria Louise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Columbia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Martha Washington, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Rotterdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Santa Anna, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Campania, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. La Savoie, for New York.
Sept. 12, 9:30 p. m. Koenig Luise, for New York.
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Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Potsdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Stambula, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. Venezia, for New York.

Sailings from Philadelphia
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Victoria Louise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Columbia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Martha Washington, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Rotterdam, for New York.
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Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Potsdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Stambula, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. Venezia, for New York.

Sailings from Antwerp
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Victoria Louise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Columbia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Martha Washington, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Rotterdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Santa Anna, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Campania, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. La Savoie, for New York.
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Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Minnewaska, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Roon, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Potsdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Stambula, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. Venezia, for New York.

Sailings from Bremen
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Victoria Louise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Columbia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.
Sept. 12, 3:30 p. m. Martha Washington, for New York.
Sept. 12, 4:30 p. m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.
Sept. 12, 5:30 p. m. Rotterdam, for New York.
Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m. Santa Anna, for New York.
Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. Campania, for New York.
Sept. 12, 8:30 p. m. La Savoie, for New York.
Sept. 12, 9:30 p. m. Koenig Luise, for New York.
Sept. 12, 10:30 p. m. Berlin, for New York.
Sept. 12, 11:30 p. m. Caronia, for New York.
Sept. 12, 12:30 p. m. Imperator, for New York.
Sept. 12, 1:30 p. m. Patria, for New York.
Sept. 12,

Financial and Commercial Developments of the World

FOREIGN SECURITIES AND OPERATIONS OF FRENCH LAW

Protection Demanded for Small Investors Places Great Responsibility Upon Bankers of France—Another Class of "Financiers" Needs Watching

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—In the world's financial circles France has the reputation, and rightly so, of being an immense reservoir of capital, and Paris is, in some respects, the mecca of the capitalists of the world. The reason for this fact is partly the vast number of small capitalists in France, partly the prevalent spirit of economy and the excessive division of the public fortune. There is another reason also, which is perhaps to be regretted, and that is the lack of initiative, resulting in the nation having become a large money lender but not itself taking an active part in the outside world's development.

In the circumstances it is of course natural that the arranging of these vast loans to foreign countries and foreign capitalists has become confined to a comparatively small circle, and in the eyes of the investor the one important factor is not, as elsewhere, what is the security for this or that bond or share, but rather what bank or banks are offering them for sale. The result is that the investor does not, as a rule, do much thinking for himself but tamely follows the bank in whose judgment he has confidence. Another reason why he follows this method so complacently is that he knows the government also takes a hand in his protection by the red tape entanglements which it spreads in front of the foreign capitalist seeking entry into Paris financial parlors.

In no country in the world is the small capitalist so carefully "protected" as in France. It will be seen from this that an immense responsibility has devolved upon the banking houses, who live in constant dread that they will mislead their clientele and are consequently afraid to look at any security which does not carry a government guarantee—or who become callous and, at large profit to themselves, place loans with their customers that never should have been placed. Arising out of this position has grown up cheek by jowl with the business houses of the first rank, so-called banking houses of a very different class, and it is due to the Parisian financial circles themselves as well as to capitalists the world over, that the methods of these houses should be ventilated.

It may be said at once that the gentlemen responsible for these "banks" are not serious business men, though they invariably pose as such; they have no desire to do business in the ordinary sense of the term, their sole object being to take advantage of the ignorance of foreign capitalists seeking to raise capital in France. The game is always "Heads I win, tails you lose" with these gentlemen, because while entering upon a contract which they have no intention of carrying out they manage to keep all the time on the safe side as far as the law is concerned.

Assume, therefore, that a foreign capitalist having failed to interest the leading banks in his enterprise, (and here it may be mentioned that the big houses work very much together and keep each other closely informed) meets in the course of his efforts a gentleman, who represents himself as an intermediary in touch with large financial interests,

or he may have an introduction to such a one and has kept it till the last. The intermediary, when interviewed, offers to explain the nature of the enterprise and the proposed issue of capital to his rich friends, and on doing so returns full of enthusiasm for the project, because it appears this issue is the very thing that his friends have been waiting for. They have a large amount awaiting investment and there is a powerful syndicate prepared to take the whole amount lock, stock and barrel.

But, our capitalist is told that he needs someone to pilot him through all the government formalities, for without this he can never present his investment in such a form as will make it legally transferable in France. There is, for instance, the question of the "agent responsible" whom a foreign company needs to have according to the law, that is, someone who is domiciled in Paris and who will be responsible to the government for the payment of any taxes or fines incurred for a certain period of time, and who will, last but not least, be acceptable as a name to the government. This difficulty is one of many that is presented to the foreign capitalist and as he is beginning to realize in dismay the hopelessness of complying with such formidable formalities, an idea strikes the intermediary.

Possibly his rich friends, inasmuch as they are so taken with the business, will undertake to find a suitable "agent responsible" and pilot the foreign capitalist through all these devious ways. He will ask them. He returns delighted with the success of his mission—certainly they will do it for a reasonable consideration. And now is the time to come to closer quarters with these rich bankers, and the introduction is accordingly effected with all due ceremony. It is, as the intermediary said, a fact that the business is most interesting to them and the terms of the contract between the foreign capitalist and a representative of this wealthy syndicate alone remains to be discussed. A lump sum is proposed to cover all the expenses and a small part of the "risk" he, the representative, undertakes. Part of the contract is that the foreign capitalist must pay this agreed sum down at the signing of the contract. It is usually a substantial amount.

According to the contract the syndicate are bound to take and place the entire amount of the proposed issue and the capitalist may feel elated at his success. There is no need for him to feel elated, however, for he can never, even now, hope to complete the terms of the contract in such a way as to be able to legally compel the syndicate to fulfill its bargain. Moreover, his cash is forfeited. So it would seem that the French investor receives a kind of protection which is calculated in its operation to lead to a lively abuse of the good relations which should exist between those whom the nation regards as its responsible business men, and the business men of the outside world, many of whom have had reason to regret this confidence in the Parisian code of finance. At present the tendency seems to be for those who know all about this abuse to shrug their shoulders.

RETAIL ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE SHOWS SOME ACTIVITY

The anthracite trade in Boston and vicinity has not shown any great improvement since the first of the month, according to the Coal Trade Journal, and domestic sizes are not moving quite as readily as during the closing days of August when some dealers were urging shipments on the low price.

Stove and broken are the most active at present. Chestnut is more in demand than in the early summer, but egg shows no betterment. Pea coal is moving more freely the past week or two and will continue to pick up as cool weather comes on.

Steam sizes are now at a low ebb, but inquiries are quite frequent, and shippers are now holding prices fairly firm with the expectation of a brisk demand within a few weeks.

Retail trade is showing signs of activity and orders are already coming in quite freely from householders who have delayed buying until the vacation season was over. In many cases deliveries have been held on orders placed early, and the dealers will be kept very busy from now on supplying the needs of their customers.

The improvement in the retail trade will very shortly be reflected in the wholesale branch. Indications point to a very strong market for anthracite before the close of the present month, and while the trade now appears to be marking time, there is a strong undertone that will soon come to the surface. Individual shippers are anticipating a more profitable winter than last. Prices on independent coal are being held at full circular.

Bituminous trade is in a very healthy condition here, as is evidenced by the fact that the recent heavy arrivals of soft coal have been easily absorbed, and prices remain practically unchanged. Prices quoted here last week were \$3.85

EMERY STEAMSHIP COMPANY
The Emery Steamship Company has incorporated under Massachusetts laws with authorized capital of \$1,000,000, comprising 5000 common and an equal number of preferred shares, par \$100, to engage in the shipping and trading business. Preferred stock is 7 per cent cumulative.

UNION PACIFIC PROFITS WELL BY STOCK SALE

Company Cleans Up a Round Twenty Millions by Purchase and Disposal of the Southern Pacific—In Three Lots

EXTRA CASH DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—In round numbers Union Pacific made a total profit of \$20,000,000 on its purchase and final sale of the \$126,650,000 Southern Pacific stock. The average cost per share to Union Pacific was \$75. For \$38,000,000 par value of Southern Pacific stock, which cost \$28,500,000, Union Pacific received \$42,000,000 of Baltimore & Ohio preferred and common stocks, worth in the market approximately \$40,000,000. Here is a clear profit of \$11,500,000.

On the \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock sold to Union Pacific stockholders, the profit per share, less underwriting, was about \$10, making a total profit on this end of the transaction of \$8,800,000. This, together, with the amount realized from the exchange for the Baltimore & Ohio securities, makes a total profit to Union Pacific of \$20,000,000. In other words, Union Pacific at an average price of \$75 per share paid about \$94,957,500 for the \$126,650,000 par value of Southern Pacific stock and received for it Baltimore & Ohio stock and cash to equivalent of approximately \$115,287,500.

If the Union Pacific should distribute only this to the common shareholders alone, it would mean a special dividend of a little more than 9 per cent. However, there have been no official intimations that the Union Pacific directors intended to place the possible extra dividend upon such a basis.

Union Pacific acquired the Southern Pacific stock in three lots. The first block, amounting to \$75,000,000 par, was purchased in 1901 at about \$53 a share; and to raise funds for the acquisition, Union Pacific sold \$40,000,000 4 per cent convertible bonds. The second lot, totaling \$15,000,000, was bought the following year at \$78 a share. A month later the Oregon Short line sold \$31,000,000 bonds.

In 1904 Southern Pacific offered stock to its stockholders principally to raise funds to pay off a floating debt, which was being carried by Union Pacific. Union Pacific as a stockholder subscribed to its share of Southern Pacific and thus finally brought the total of its Southern Pacific holdings up to \$126,650,000. The preferred stock, which Union Pacific subscribed for, was in 1900 converted into common, according to the provisions of the issue.

Most of the money used by Union Pacific to purchase Southern Pacific stock was raised through the issue and sale of bonds. Consequently, the whole of the money received by Union Pacific from the sale of Southern Pacific does not actually represent a "melon" pure and simple. That the estimated profit of \$20,000,000 may be so classed there is no question.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION IS STILL CLOUDY

NEW YORK—A proportion of reserve to liabilities of over 60 per cent is a rare occurrence in the history of the Bank of England, and indeed it is 17 years since any such figure was shown. At 60.54 per cent there is a gain of a point on last week's unusually high figure, and the comparison is with the high 10-year average of 52.62 per cent. This represents probably about high tide for the year, and there should certainly be some reduction before the end of the September quarter.

Analysis of the return indicates certain tendencies which have been somewhat retarded by an unusual money market, but are soon likely to become operative. The reduction in circulation of £400,000 seems to indicate some contraction in general business. It is by no means a good comparison when the public and private deposits taken together show a reduction of over £1,500,000 against a reduction in the loan item, other securities of less than £1,200,000.

It is satisfactory that the reserve is only depleted £400,000 against a loss of twice that amount in gold, but that the bank should be losing gold at all this time is by no means reassuring. It will be noted that the reserve is still a little larger than it was at this time last year, when the rate had been advanced to 4 per cent. The bullion holdings, however, are £1,150,000 less than they were then, and although anything over £400,000,000 is considered safe, the condition of the continental market is abnormal. That with such a proportion of reserve to liabilities the bank still feels it necessary to maintain its 4½ per cent rate is in itself significant, and shows that the money market situation is still far from clear.

WESTCHESTER & BOSTON
NEW YORK—New York, Westchester & Boston in report to Westchester commission shows for August: Total trains operated, 6321; total trains delayed, 40; percentage on time, 99 plus. There was but one delay of over fifteen minutes.

DIVIDENDS

The Ohio Fuel Oil dividend is payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The National Surety Company of New York declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

The American Multigraph Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 1.

The Montreal Tramways Company has declared its regular half-yearly interest of 2½ per cent on its debenture stock, payable Oct. 1.

The Union Carbide Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

The directors of the Canadian Goldfields Syndicate have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent and a bonus of ¼ of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 17.

The Eastern Light & Fuel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 19.

Guaranty Trust Company of Cambridge declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The New York Motion Picture Corporation declared the fourth monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Sept. 13 to holders of record on that day.

The Ohio Fuel Oil Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share or 100 per cent, the same as declared in February and May this year and in July, 1912.

American Locomotive Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable Oct. 21 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The Dominion Glass Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 15.

United Gas & Electric Corporation declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

Union Switch & Signal Company has declared dividends of 1½ per cent on both common and preferred stocks, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Carolina Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 23.

The Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis railroad declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Sept. 30, to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Canadian Consolidated Felt Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Asheville Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 23.

St. Joseph Lead Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Sept. 20. Books close Sept. 10. This is a reduction of ½ of 1 per cent quarterly.

The Arkansas Valley Railroad & Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 30.

The New York State Railways declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on the common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The Augusta, Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its common and preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The American Public Utilities Company declared usual quarterly dividends of ½ of 1 per cent on its common and 1½ per cent on its preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred and of 1 per cent on its common stocks, payable Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Tonopah Mining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 per cent, payable Oct. 21 to stock of record Sept. 30. Three months ago dividends of 25 per cent and 15 per cent extra were declared.

The Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its common stock. The last previous disbursement was 3 per cent and was made on April 1 last. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The National Refining Company has declared usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on its common and preferred stocks. The common is payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 31 and preferred payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The American Coal Products Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 25 and the preferred is payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 10.

The Remington Typewriter Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock payable out of earnings for the first six months of the year. This is the first dividend declared on the issue since 1907. The regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the first preferred and 2 per cent on the second preferred stocks also were declared. All three dividends are payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

SHARP RISE IN COTTON PRICES ACCOUNTED FOR

Reduction in Prospective Yield, Steady Increase in World's Requirements and Belief That Mill Supplies Are Low

A MERCHANT'S VIEWS

It is upon the deterioration of the cotton crop, reduction of the prospective yield, realization that the world's consumption requirements are now at the rate of close to 15,000,000 bales per annum, and belief that mill supplies both in the United States and abroad are low, that the rise of nearly 2½ cents a pound or \$12.50 a bale in the price of cotton is based.

The market advances in the staple, futures on two or three occasions jumping ½ cent a pound, or \$2.50 a bale a day, have been the most sensational witnessed since the famous "Sully" year.

One of the largest cotton merchants in New England, and in fact in the South, is of the belief that the crop will be around 14,000,000 bales, and may reach 14,450,000 bales. His views on cotton production and consumption are of considerable interest. He says:

"It looks like a cotton crop of about 14,000,000 bales. In the record crop year of 1911 the states of the eastern belt produced 9,700,000 bales of cotton. They may duplicate that performance this year, but probabilities are that they will fall about 500,000 bales short of that figure. I don't think Texas will make over 3,500,000 bales this year. Oklahoma not over 500,000, and Arkansas about 750,000. This would bring the total up to about 14,000,000."

"Consumption last year was 14,900,000 bales of American cotton and the commercial crop about 14,150,000 bales. If consumption this year is as large as last year, the price of cotton will go still higher, perhaps 15 cents a pound. If, however, it should go as high as 10 cents, consumption would be materially checked and a price reaction would necessarily follow."

"Although we frequently get an advance of about 2 cents a pound in cotton during the fall, it has been many years since such sharp and rapid advances have been seen."

"I believe the spinners of the world are short of cotton supplies and will have to come into the market. Mills in the South and in Europe have sold considerable quantities of goods ahead and must cover themselves with the actual cotton. This is not so much true of New England mills."

"Abroad, on the whole, business is not quite so encouraging. It continues good in England, but in Russia it is poor and in Germany and elsewhere on the continent it has fallen off. This is probably in part an aftermath of the Balkan war and disturbance to the world's money markets."

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CORN DETERIORATION GREAT BUT CROP FAR FROM FAILURE

Total Harvest This Year Will Be Close Up to the Average, and Loss to Business Will Not Be Important Except in Sections Directly Affected

NEW YORK—It was not to have been expected that the record crop of last year, or that of spring wheat, would be equalled in 1913 but the loss in corn has been far greater than in ordinary falling off after a record output. The most severe loss was in Kansas where a crop of only 10 per cent of normal is indicated, while the loss in Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma is heavy. The total indicated crop of 2,351,000,000 bushels may be increased somewhat by the recent breaking of the drought, but not much gain can be expected. The total is some 773,000,000 bushels less than last year, representing a loss to the railways of considerable traffic and an additional burden on the consumer. The farmers, as a whole, will lose little owing to the higher prices for the product, but the farmers in the drought section will get little benefit from the advance in prices and their more fortunate brethren in other states will reap the benefit.

It is true also that the farmers of Kansas and the drought sections of Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma will suffer a greater loss than that measured by the destruction of corn, for the drought has killed other fodder for cattle. It appears, however, that the loss to one section has brought added monetary gain to others, for the corn crop as a whole is far from being a failure. The yield of 2,351,000,000 bushels this year is the smallest since 1903 when the crop was something over 100,000 bushels below this year's estimates, but not farther back than 1901 there was a crop of only 1,322,000,000 bushels. The loss to the farmers of the drought-stricken states and to the consumer is heavy enough, nevertheless, even if the corn crop cannot be called a total failure. Fortunately there are offsets in the shape of a larger amount than usual of corn carried over him from last year and in a record wheat crop. Oats, also, while not up to the standard of last year's output, show more than an average yield.

The total indicated crop of wheat is

173,000,000 bushels as compared with 730,000,000 bushels a year ago and the highest previous record of 748,000,000 bushels in 1901. It is to be noted that the new record made this year and the previous high record were both made in years when there was serious damage to corn, indicating that weather conditions favorable for the harvesting of winter wheat are not conducive to a big crop. The price of wheat is higher than it was a year ago and there, as well as in the advance in the price of corn, the favored states will get the benefit of larger receipts caused by the disaster that overtook the farmers in Kansas and parts of Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Barley, flax and potatoes, all show smaller crops than a year ago, although the losses are not so severe as in corn.

The harvest this year is therefore much less than a year ago when measured in quantity, although it will undoubtedly prove well up to the average. From the standpoint of business there has not been a loss great enough to seriously affect the trade of the country except in the sections directly suffering from the prolonged drought. The consumer will be the largest sufferer, as usual, owing to the higher prices that may be expected to prevail for all grains and also from the effect of the shortage of fodder for cattle. It is doubtful if the reduction in tariff rates will have much effect on prices, for we grow such a large exportable surplus of food products that our crop conditions are usually the controlling influence in the markets. The same thing is true of cotton, of which we produce two thirds of the world's supply; but, in the case of this commodity, the effects of the advance in prices are felt in such an indirect manner that the public hardly realizes them, while, on the other hand, many millions have been added to the value of the exportable surplus. The outcome of the agricultural season is not discouraging even though it is less favorable than a year ago.

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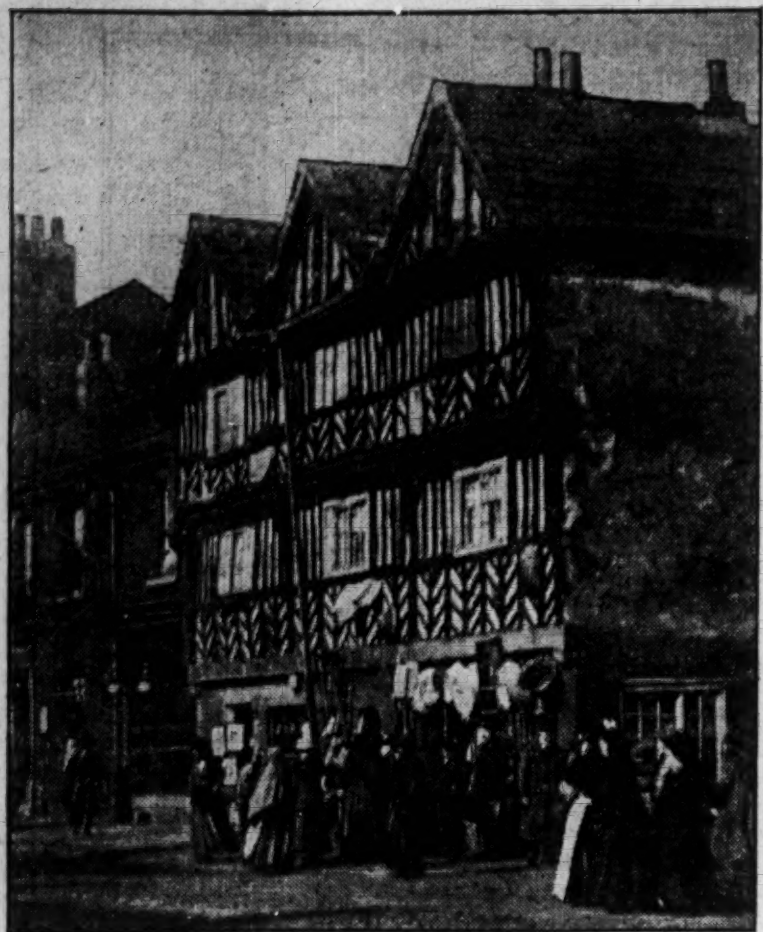
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PLYMOUTH
DON'T MISS THE SEASON'S
FINEST TRIP
Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M.
Daily. Music.

THE HOME FORUM

"SIX CHIMNEYS," WAKEFIELD, ENG.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE city of Wakefield, England, capital of the West Riding of the county of Yorkshire, though an ancient borough, is not rich in buildings of historical interest. It possesses, however, two gems of medieval architecture, in the quaint fourteenth century chapel on the bridge over the river Calder and the still older

Nelson Heirlooms

The articles in the Nelson room at Trafalgar house, London, known as the Nelson relics, have been made heirlooms to follow the Trafalgar estate by Earl Nelson. They are the marble bust of the Admiral Nelson by Ranson and Thaler; the picture of Nelson by Guzzardi and Rigaudi; the collection of old arms returned in 1806 as having been used in the war and presented by the admiralty to Nelson; the portrait of Nelson's father by Sir William Beechey, and other articles.

The Day's End

The tides come singing to the shore
As they have sung a thousand years,
And through the mountains' golden door
The sunset disappears.

Aloft in night's cathedral hall
The evening hangs a vesper star,
Whose beams through cosmic spaces fall
To undreamed worlds afar.

The wind whose vagabondish song
Made minstrel music all the day
Has turned from distant questing long
To rest in crag home gray.

So ends the day whose little space
Has known in full life's mystery,
Whose hours have worn the charm and grace
That tints eternity!
—Arthur Wallace Peach, in New York Sun.

Hospitality of Old

A recent biographer of Robert Toombs says that, like a true southerner, he was ready to entertain everybody, and even protested against the establishment of a hotel in his home town. "If a respectable man comes to town," said this representative of an extinct ideal, "he can stay at my house. If he isn't respectable, we don't want him here at all."—Indianapolis News.

WEBSTER THE GREAT NATIONALIST

IT was Salisbury in those days, but now it is Franklin, N. H., and the fame of Daniel Webster has put the place on the page of history with the homes of many another famous man or woman of the Granite state. The house where Daniel Webster spent his boyhood is to be preserved as a public museum, with all possible relics of the great man. This is said to hint, moreover, a renewed appreciation of the actual service of Webster. Webster was the great nationalist. He discerned the eventual greatness of the republic and he knew that in union is strength. It was he who foresaw the country one and indivisible, the greatest union of sovereign states that the world has ever known.

Some one writing of these things reminds us that Webster coined the phrase "a sea of upturned faces," prompted by his experience of an orator's victory, his power to hold captive to his swinging words those throngs of intent listeners. Oratory was an art in those days, an art practised in every little red schoolhouse. We know that even Lincoln spent hours coming over the best speeches of his forerunners and contemporaries, seeking how to make their solemn music his own, or how he might deepen or broaden the persuasive current of their eloquence. Lincoln afterward sought to reduce his own swelling periods to the lowest possible terms, the simplest vernacular. Webster is rather heavy reading for the modern who is trained to the cross cut or the straight from the shoulder blow of noun and verb. It is to be remarked that the printed speeches of few great orators bear comparison as English with the works of great writers—so does the spoken word and the immediate presence of the thinker serve to illuminate what he has to say. The

spaces filled in with white plaster, the whole being in a state of excellent preservation. It is an interesting fact that not a single piece of iron has been used in the construction of this building, the beams being pinned together with wooden pins. There has been found in one of the upstairs rooms a small windowless chamber, which was probably formerly used as a hiding place, or as a place of confinement. The unusual name of the building seems to be derived from a stack of chimneys having six flues which originally passed through the center of the building.

Arts and Crafts Affecting American Cities

How far the arts and crafts are entering into the present day plans for civic beautification in America is hinted in the current number of the Craftsman, which has articles named as follows: "The New Chicago," "The Accidental Beauty of New York City, Born Out of Its Civic Needs," "San Francisco's Great

"SECRET PLACE OF THE MOST HIGH"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY cheering and beautiful passages in the Scriptures refer to the certain protection of the children of God in time of trouble. These promises of divine care, the interest and guardianship of a loving Father who is supreme over all, are a continual source of encouragement and consolation to the human heart. Scriptural history records the continual triumph of the right idea in fulfillment of these promises, showing the practical advantage to individuals and nations in casting aside the fear of impending evil, and history will repeat the victory of the spiritual idea in this manner till time is done.

It is inevitable in the life story of mankind that whatsoever is unlike God, good, must prove itself unworthy and disappear. There is but one thing in men or nations which is supported by the law of God, omnipotent Spirit, and that is the Godlike and the true. This indestructible goodness was humanly illustrated by Christ Jesus of Nazareth. The divine nature commands the attention of one and all alike for it alone can abide the test of time. All else is error and through self-destruction proves itself unworthy until mankind forsakes the mortal and finite, the selfish and the impure, and adopts the meekness and might of the Christ by which to enter the kingdom of heaven and experience the present eternal life of Spirit.

The path of progress, as the finite and illegitimate proves itself unworthy of indulgence and reliance, may seem a difficult one to mankind. But those who see the working of divine Principle and readily forsake that to which time alone has lent distinction, those who do not fear to adopt the spiritual ways of God, have divine protection. They gain a larger freedom and a more permanent sense of harmony than mortal means could even conjecture, much less attain. In the midst of the breaking up of mortal ways that have proved useless and iniquitous

those are wise who reflect upon the words of the prophet Isaiah: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee." The Psalmist said: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." The God-inspired are not disturbed by the changes which must of necessity come under the operation of divine law and its demand for perfection. A loving Father vitally interested in the welfare of His children prompts men to change their standpoints from falsity to fact, from finity to infinity, from matter to Spirit. It is our privilege to watch and to behold the salvation of God. The salvation of all men is assured and each may with confidence realize the inevitable exaltation of the race above the discords and evils of human experience, at the same time obeying Paul's injunction, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate." And an earlier inspired message, "Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth." The followers of Christ, the spiritual idea, are privileged to remain undisturbed during the changes necessary in human thought and history before all men give up the worship of false gods and are redeemed through the recognition of the one God, who is eternal Life, omnipresent Truth, and all-embracing Love.

This poise of Christian consciousness during the period wherein Truth is delivering humanity from the false trust in matter, is clearly shown in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. This work declares the ultimate and immanent salvation of mankind, as well as the necessary reconstruction of human thought which is compelled by spiritual law to accept the one God, infinite Love and divine Truth, as the Principle and sustainer of eternal

Civic Center," "Progress in Civic Improvements in Boston," "Shade Trees for City Streets," "The Ragged Edges of the City," "Backyards and Vacant Lots," "What the Garden Club of Minneapolis has Done," and so on. Here is an array of facts concerning the immediate past and future in all these cities that was hardly imagined in the nineteenth century. It shows the American people awakening to the practical use of beauty and art in the development of their cities.

LITERATURE AND THE WORKINGMAN

THERE is an illuminating little book on literature for children written by a teacher in the Cook county normal school, Englewood, Ill., some years ago. Her defense of the use of great books by children and grown folk who have to work with their hands is one of her notable passages. Citing the saying of a great man that some books are for scholars and some for laborers she says that no books are too good or great or noble for the working man. In many a family where the daily bread is earned by manual labor reading is practically the only pleasure. Working people and especially their children often have such a grasp of the essential power and verity of great books as is quite beyond many people of wealth and long training. Many a child says that father or mother looks with pleasure at the good books she carries home from the library. One child who had a small library of books that would have done credit to a preacher or statesman said that she would far rather be up in her room with her books than downstairs in the rude company where her lot in the world for the time was cast.

When the question was put to a school-room full of children, whether the reading of great books would tend to make a man discontented with manual labor, only one boy thought that it would. The rest argued that the more a man knew of good books the more content he would be to dig and delve. He could

think of his books while he worked and he could read them at night. The writer sums up the thing it would seem very fairly when she says that if books are a resource to those who have everything that human existence can supply then surely they are the fairly earned resource of those who have practically nothing else.

It does not require learning to appreciate a great author. He or she who is really great writes out of a knowledge of things that are beyond the teaching of the schools and that touch the essentials of human character. Such books are not things of tedious pedantic mood; they are vital, they are real, and have living springs of thought and motive and purpose. They challenge what is great in character rather than any merely intellectual discernment. Indeed it is common experience to find people of very simple nature, without sophistication or education in the worldly sense who really understand a great book and give to it more sincere assent than the overtrained intelligence, measuring everything by scholastic standards. Another point in this interesting brief for the public library and its free use by the people is the statement that "the sophistry that men can be more cheerful workmen if they know nothing of books" is only equalled by the sophistry that men of intellectual ability need know nothing of hand work.

Honoring a Famous Name at Amherst

The Amherst college boys have a lively song, set to a swinging air, that begins this way:

"Oh, Lord Jeffrey Amherst was a soldier of the King."

And he came from across the sea."

This favorite song, more than any connection that Lord Amherst ever had with the town and college that bear his name, goes on a writer in the Youths Companion, has led Amherst men to plan to place at the entrance to their campus an equestrian statue of the British soldier of a century and a half ago. Lord Amherst was a royal governor of Virginia, and the superior officer of General Wolfe when the latter won his great place in history by capturing Quebec. Later, Lord Amherst was asked to command the British troops stationed in Boston to suppress the growing insurrection in New England, but he is said to have declined because of his affection for the colonial troops that had served under him in the French and Indian war. Although he retained his military rank during the revolution, he took no active part in the war against the colonies. Perhaps this was the reason that the town of Amherst—which had been set off from Hadley in 1789—did not change its name, as some other towns did at that time. The statue will be the work of Bela Pratt of Boston.

Arabic Manuscripts Gift to Egypt

Ahmen Zaki Pasha, secretary to the Egyptian council of ministers, has presented to the nation his valuable library, and rare collection of Arabic manuscripts. The library has for some time past been at the disposal of the public in a special wing of the Khedivial library at Cairo, but it has now outgrown this, having been added to from time to time. Zaki Pasha has therefore offered it to the government together with a piece of land on which to erect a building for its accommodation.

Eternal Joy

When love takes up the harp of life—
Ah, golden morns shall rise again
Across the seas of scorn and strife
To make a rosy world for men.
That music, heard, shall still be heard
Forever on some singing shore
Where voice of wind and sea and bird
Proclaim eternal joy once more.
—Baltimore Sun.

Modern Railway Signaling in England Explained

IN an interesting article in the London Morning Post, "A Railway Correspondent" gives some interesting details with regard to modern methods of railway signaling. The article deals mainly with the systems laid down by the Great Central railway.

The first system used by that railway was the low pressure pneumatic system, in which compressed air at a pressure of 15 pounds per square inch was utilized. Small cylinders were attached to each point and signal, and were actuated by the air in pipes connecting with the levers in the signal cabin. The admission of air to those pipes controlled the switch and signal movements.

The first installation of this kind, the writer says, was between Ardwick and

Godley, in the Manchester district, a distance of about eight miles, and on this section there are 14 signal boxes, with a total of 463 interlocking levers. A central power house generates the compressed air for all the cabins.

The Great Central railway also uses the electro-pneumatic and all-electric methods. The former is the system used on the London District railway. The points are moved by the operation of a compressed air motor set in motion by an electrical impulse, the signalman merely turning on the electric current by moving a lever, which may be only a few inches in size, and whose actual functions are those of a switch. Thus physical strain is entirely done away with and the risk of errors being made is diminished.

The all-electric is in use at Immingham, where six cabins are already in operation, the largest containing 80 levers. "A Railway Correspondent" describes the method of operation as follows: An electro-motor is attached to each point, to which it is connected by a bar. When the signalman moves the point lever current flows into the motor and gearing converts the rotary into a lateral motion, thus causing the points to be moved in the required direction.

For altering the position of signals the system is somewhat different. On

the lever in the signal cabins being moved, an electrical contact is made, which causes current to flow into the motor affixed to the signal post, and this makes the signal give the "line clear" indication. When the signal is in that position the electrical current is automatically broken in the motor box, but sufficient current passes through a resistance coil to keep the signal in position. When the lever in the signal box is moved back again, the circuit is broken and the signal returns to the "Danger" position by the force of gravity.

The Morning Post article also describes how the position of points is indicated in the signal cabin by a diagram of special design. This diagram shows the tracks controlled by the cabin, and each pair of points is indicated by a hole through which a disc half an inch in diameter can be seen. When the points have been properly pushed home these discs are white, but they change to red as the switches are being moved or if they have not been closed properly.

An electric buzzer is at the same time set in operation and sounds until the signalman has placed the points in the proper position. The sounding may be stopped by pressing a button, but the red disc remains until the position of the points has been put right.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Wireless Operator's First Ship

"History is making fast these days and many even of the youthful members of the community are getting a glimpse of events that may figure in the annals of the land, though it is always hard to say just which things will prove to have real historical significance. A young wireless operator who went lately to the Gulf of Mexico on his first voyage thinks he has had a share of history-making. He had learned to use the wireless systems by his long and enthusiastic practice with his own instruments in his own home. He was an amateur, but he did not intend to remain one. He went to New York, submitted himself to examination and was the one man among a large group of candidates who got the words "Very good" added to his certificate. This was doubtless what won him a place on a large ship, though he was without the professional experience which was supposed to be necessary.

It was just exactly his ship, however, which was sent to help American refugees from Mexico. Over 100 were taken aboard from a flat transport. He stood at the gangplank and helped them aboard. As he says, "My, but they were a grateful lot! Some of them had nothing but

what they could carry in a handkerchief." The wireless man had lived work for a while, sending messages which would be transmitted finally to the waiting friends in the north. The refugees were put ashore at a Texan port.

Picture Puzzle



What musical instrument?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Week.

About Horace Greeley

Greeley was an idealist in human progress, but an indomitable worker at the trade he knew best, which was journalism, not statesmanship nor generalship, says the New Haven Palladium. In one of his latest autobiographical papers Mr. Greeley wrote: "I should have been a farmer. All my riper tastes incline to that blessed calling whereby the human family and its humbler auxiliaries are fed. Its quiet, its segregation from strife, and brawls and heated rivalries, attract and delight me."

Girls and Self-Support

If I were as rich as Croesus and had a dozen daughters, each of them should be equipped for self-support, not simply as a precautionary measure, but also as an object lesson in the dignity of labor, as helpful in acquiring a wise outlook on life and a just estimate of values.—Martha Keeler in Good Housekeeping.

City Children Tell About Fun on a Farm

Some of the New York children are sent down for a summer vacation trip to a farm that is supported by "Life," the famous funny paper. In the paper are printed the little letters that the children write, among which are the following:

Dear kind sweet mother:
I and Joe are enjoy ourself grand, I wish you was here with me when I come home I have a lot to tell. We go bathing we go hunting for apples regards to every body. Kiss XXXXXXXXXX

Dear Mother,
We arrived at 6 o'clock in eve. We are feeling happy & we are having a dandy time. Harry is obeying what I am telling him.
Hoping to hear the same from you. Regards from me and Harry & some kisses Your sons
Leo & Harry.

We went to hunt for apples, Birch, cherry, etc.

Roman Fort Discovered

Recent researches have resulted in the discovery of a Roman fort on the summit of Huncliff, a mile east of Saltburn, Eng.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, September 12, 1913

Inquiry as to Railroad Borrowings Is a Sign

THE inquiry now on in Massachusetts as to justification for such borrowings, as the directors of the New Haven railroad wish to make and may not, save as authorized by the new public utilities commission, is not unique either as to method or scope. Massachusetts, somewhat earlier than her sister states, defined the principle that underlies her present supervisory action; but only recently has she begun to use the previously asserted power with anything like the same rigor that other states for some time past have claimed as their right. Coincident with increased assumption of authority by the commonwealths of the Union, in their determination to protect investors and patrons of railways, has been a similar trend in the nation, each political unit feeling the stirrings of the popular conscience and will, and suitably registering the new demand of democracy. To illustrate how far this disposition to query the legitimacy of railway administrators' policies may go, the investigation now on in Washington is illuminating. At the instigation of a Nebraska senator and in obedience to a Senate resolution, the interstate commerce commission is forcing officials of the New York Central railroad and its allied systems to show why they are planning to issue mortgage bonds for \$167,102,400. The same banking firm that is involved in the New Haven road investigation by the state of Massachusetts is being forced to disclose its part in the proposed deal, and both railway officials and would-be lenders are being faced with searching questions of a kind that illuminate actual and potential business standards.

No doubt similar probes are active in other parts of the United States. They are of a kind that is becoming common. Creatures of the state are being taught their subordinate place as created things. Emphasis on corporation rights is being shifted to corporation duties. Surface values of official corporate utterances are being probed in order to discover if there be anything of interest beneath. Railroadings as an instrument for speculative campaigns by multimillionaires is not in as high repute as it was. Honest investors are demanding conservative management and a return to earned dividends.

Skilled Men Are in Constant Demand

WHEN the readiness with which men graduated from the technical schools find employment is considered, an explanation is supplied for the constant and great increase in demand for admission to schools of the technical sort. An instance is that of the class graduated this year from the Thayer school of engineering at Dartmouth College, every member of which was actively engaged in professional work within a fortnight of graduation. There are as many other examples as there are engineering schools to furnish them, possibly not all of them as marked as this, but all giving convincing proof that the special schools are wisely chosen by young men who are looking for profitable and certain occupation.

Any conclusion that the technological schools were the ones to be chosen in all cases would be beyond the evidence that even the entrance of their graduates into employment would seem to give. The broader and sounder one is that men of actual skill are not lacking in prospect of occupation. Not alone in the trades but in the professions, generally speaking, the opportunity is seldom denied the well-prepared men. It may be that a contributing factor in the success of graduates from the trade schools in finding their places waiting is that the training here is thorough. None pass the exactions of their courses without acquiring a good equipment. Not alone the extension of the field through development of new activities but the readiness with which the graduates can fit into it has to do with the result.

Truer now than ever before is it that the man who has made himself master of his work, who has developed skill and efficiency, will find the world waiting for him. The evidence of the special school graduates is less an argument for their particular calling than for thoroughness in whatever is undertaken.

Storage Reservoir for Every Farm

TEXAS would go even farther in the matter of conserving the rainfall for irrigation than was originally proposed for Kansas by Governor Hodges. The latter recommended the creation of ponds in all parts of the state from which such water as might be needed could be drawn off and distributed in periods of drought. A year ago a prominent citizen of Texas proposed the creation of pools in every depression of every farm. His recommendation was little heeded then, but the practical acceptance of this plan two weeks ago by 100 farmers assembled at Abilene, in the former state, has brought the matter forward again, and the Dallas Morning News gives it prompt indorsement. The Commercial Club of Abilene, it appears, undertakes to engage, at its own expense, an engineer who will give advice with regard to the location of pools without charge, and the group of farmers referred to have pledged themselves to enter upon the enterprise. The engineer will seek out suitable sites and give general directions; the farmers are to do the scooping and dam building. Some of the pools will be small, some large; but it is hoped that in every instance the reservoir will be of sufficient capacity to impound the required quantity of flood water.

Texas is said to be peculiarly adaptable to the farm pool system. It is held that a large majority of its farms afford some opportunities for water storage at a cost small enough to be negligible; that only exceptionally, even in the plains country, is a farm so level or free from ravines as to leave the whole work to be done by man. The excess rainfall can be caught and held at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and money. This being the case, the value of such a water supply system on the farms of Texas, insuring as it would much larger crops and regularity of yield, would be very great.

There is wisdom in the Texas idea, too, undertaking to create the conviction in the agricultural districts that a reservoir on the

farm is as essential as a barn. Matters of this kind are too often referred to the community, the state or the nation, in the hope that the public, somehow, will undertake the carrying out of a project that is of intimate and immediate private concern. The flood problem and the drought problem might have been solved long ago by individual effort, if individuals had gone about solving them to the extent of individual ability. All the delay has been occasioned by the error of waiting for some public authority to solve them. The individual farmers of Texas and Kansas and other states have it in their power, at least, to take a forward step toward flood and drought prevention. The great rivers in the fulness of their tides are difficult to guide, impossible to restrain; but the brooks, streams and floodwater ravines which give them such mighty volume may be held back and later put to useful employment.

IN THE comprehensive presentation by the Monitor of the facts relating to the progress made by Cleveland, O., along the line of technical real estate appraisal, certain tangible results may at once be grasped by the ordinary reader. There existed three years ago conditions which rendered an equitable appraisal of real estate values impossible. Decades had been spent in the building up of a system which was meant to relieve certain interests of their just obligations to the public. What the rich and powerful escaped in taxation was largely, although not altogether, saddled upon the poor and powerless. Much that should legitimately find its way into the public treasury was lost altogether, with the result that improvements which should have been instituted were postponed or abandoned.

Tom L. Johnson was justly given credit for inaugurating the movement that has within the period named revolutionized Cleveland's taxing methods. Units of value were determined upon bases that were unquestionable, and operating from these it was not difficult to discover an equitable tax rate, no matter how difficult it might be later to apply it.

It did not take long to arouse opposition, nor did it take long for this opposition to become organized, but the leaders of the new movement were armed with unassailable facts, and with these they won their way to popular support. The tax rate, as a consequence of the new process of appraisal, was reduced from 35 mills in the dollar to 13.6 mills, and notwithstanding this reduction the revenue of the city was increased. Many of the objectors actually found themselves taxed more lightly than under the old system. There has been a readjustment of valuation all over the city and this is but another way of saying that there has been a more equitable distribution of the tax on real property. Especially noticeable is the shift in valuation from the outlying districts, where it has been excessive and burdensome to the home-maker, to the down-town district, where it has been too low.

It is not claimed that Cleveland has by any means perfected its taxing system. This must be a matter of education and growth. But what may be reasonably asserted is that a great change for the better has been brought about, and that, admitting existing inequalities, the community through the application of intelligent and honest methods of taxation is on the high road to substantial justice for all its people.

Educating Political Campaigners Is Admirable

MEN who are adherents of the historic American political parties, or who are progressives with a capital P, would do well to study the tactics of the American women who are fighting for abolition of suffrage qualifications based on sex. Especially should those critics of women's irrational ways and methods of doing all things take notice. For it is not recorded in the history of United States parties that men ever have so deliberately and rationally planned to train campaigners and voters as do the women champions of universal suffrage at present. Of the methods employed both prior to and following the California victory, the Monitor already has written. It is generally conceded by unprejudiced students of political tactics that recent national history has nothing comparable to put beside the manipulation of the Illinois Legislature last winter by which four women leaders taught veteran political strategists that not all the wisdom was monopolized by "mere men." States farther east are likely to have similar disclosures ere many moons come and go, and New York is likely to be one of the first. Campaigners who have had the course of training in the day and evening classes in the suffrage school soon to be started in New York city are bound to have a much more successful effect when they make their approach either to male voters or to their legislative representatives. Any political group, whatever its originating grievance and its desired goal, gains vastly in power if its emissaries go forth with zeal that is tempered by knowledge and if they know the tactics of forensic appeal and political controversy. When the reformer enlists the school man as an ally, the team work that follows is not only apparent but imposing and durable.

Successive groups of men, especially in lands with caste distinctions and a graded form of society, have won political rights and liberties and the franchise. But have any of them ever gone as far as the women have, both prior to and after winning the franchise, in making themselves fit to use it?

THE New Haven's request for approval of a \$67,000,000 loan at Boston and the New York Central's explaining its need of \$167,000,000 at Washington may be discussed with perfect freedom, even by those to whom the financial phase of the problems would be more comprehensible if deprived of those six ciphers.

SINGLE TAX in a modified form has been in operation in Vancouver for some time. Building permits in that city have averaged a million in prospective expenditure during the last eight months. "This," says the News Advertiser of that city, "is pretty fair for a quiet time." It certainly is.

NEARLY 70 per cent of the people of the United States, it is said, now use electricity in some form every day, if only for telephoning or ringing door bells. This is manifestly an over-estimate. It would be more nearly correct if applied only to the residents of urban communities.

Cleveland Reforms Tax Appraisals

THE island of Guam, often described as the smallest and most isolated possession of the United States, is desirous of getting into commercial touch with the Philippines, with the home country, and with the world. So much has been published of late with regard to the increase of the export and import trade of the larger archipelago that it would be strange if the news had failed to reach the Ladrões and to make an impression there.

Guam was a subject of more or less satire when this country acquired it in 1898; there are many people who still think that it should have been left to do for itself; nevertheless, it has made more progress in the last thirteen years than in all the time that preceded the signing of the treaty of Paris. The island has recently sent to Manila an exhibit of its products and these are to be displayed in the rooms of the Manila Merchants' Association, according to a cable despatch.

Guam raises copra and spices and numerous other things marketable abroad, and it is seeking now to have a regular freight line that it may export its products directly to the different countries. It is understood that the navy department, which at present holds jurisdiction over the island, is disposed to encourage the enterprise, and for this purpose has placed the Supply, a station ship, at the disposal of the native shippers. It is not anticipated that Guam will do very much in the export line at the start; she is going to feel her way. But the surprising and gratifying thing is that she is doing anything at all in this line.

Unless one goes back over the files and reads the earlier accounts of Guam, its people and their customs and habits, the force of this last remark will scarcely be appreciated. There appeared to be little to build upon, except that the natives were friendly. However, a dozen years of good government, a dozen years of schooling, a dozen years of examples in industry, have awakened the people of this far-away corner of the Pacific to a realization of individual responsibility. No wonders have been accomplished, no miracles have been performed, but the present generation in Guam, nevertheless, under enlightened administration, even though it be military in character, is craving for better things than were ever thought of by its ancestors.

LOCAL duties of his important office being for a season somewhat light, Port Director Hugh Bancroft is improving the opportunity to visit British and German shipping centers to get first-hand information which will serve him and his associates on the Boston board as they proceed with port development. He can proceed on his mission the more freely because recent negotiations with shipping companies, foreign and domestic, have all conspired to favor success of the board's plans for construction and use of a dry dock and increase of shipping, making Boston a regular terminal. Nor is this all. The executive council, if it follows the advice of its committee on harbors and lands, will not acquiesce in the demand that is being made for premature disclosure of the board's harbor development plans in all their details. Discretionary power, in some measure, must be left with officials charged with such responsibilities. They have ends to gain that publicity will aid, and others, quite as legitimate from the taxpayer's standpoint, that can be fostered only by temporary privacy.

AN AUTOMOBILE manufacturer predicts the coming of machines that can travel 200 miles an hour. It is not the coming of them so much as the going of them that will interest the people on the ground.

IN THE MEANTIME, San Francisco is taking the wise course of saying nothing and going ahead with the building of its exposition.

CHICAGO, Ill., and Toronto, Ont., have almost simultaneously entered upon new harbor construction. Both cities have been working toward this end for several years; in each case numerous obstacles have arisen, and in each case these have necessitated numerous postponements; but now, at last, the first steps in each case have actually been taken. In Toronto announcement is made by the board of harbor commissioners that the contract for dredging the harbor has been let. The total number of cubic yards to be dredged is about 30,000,000. This work will take about eight years and will cost approximately \$5,500,000. A sea wall is to be constructed by the Dominion government which will cost an additional \$5,200,000. Then there are to be spacious new piers and docks which will bring the total cost up to about \$20,000,000. It may be ten years before Toronto can say that its new harbor is complete, but long before that time the city will be in a much better position to handle its lake traffic than it is now.

In Chicago, according to a despatch to the Monitor, the first construction work on the new harbor, or the outer harbor as it is commonly called, will be started on Oct. 1. For twenty years, at least, Chicago has realized the need of getting away from its inner, or river, harbors. This has been especially the case in the city proper, to which the Chicago river has been a harbor since the first settlement of the community. The Lomet river is the harbor of South Chicago. If the harbor commission's plans shall be finally and fully carried out, five piers will extend eastward from the shore line, between the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, with a length for four piers of 2500 feet each and one pier of 3000 feet. It is probable, as our advices say, that attention will be given first of all to the small freight, storage and recreation piers, the plans for the lower-work waiting until the work to the north of the river shall be completed. The plans here, as in Toronto, have undergone several alterations, but the main point, of creating a great outer deep-water harbor to accommodate the deeper draft vessels and to meet the needs of a constantly growing commerce, has been kept in view. Great lakes shipping is changing in character, and other and greater facilities are demanded to accommodate it. Chicago, in addition to caring for its lake trade, is working toward another object, that of giving its millions of people water-front opportunities for recreation far beyond any that they have at present or any they have had in the past. To this extent at least utility and philanthropy are working hand in hand.

Little Guam Is Ambitious

Getting Ideas for Port Development

Making New Harbors on the Great Lakes